



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 11.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1893.

[Price, 2 m. 8 p.]

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Government House, Madras.
4th March 1893.

No. 9.

Programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Pondicherry and Coimbatore.

Month and date.	Day of week.	Place.	Arrival or Departure.	Time.		Remarks.
				A.M.	P.M.	
1893						
March 12	Friday	Madras (Central).	Departure.	..	10-0	Departure private. By R. & S.M. Railway.
Do. 13	Saturday	Tamil.	Arrival ..	5-0	..	Arrival private. By special train.
Do. 14	Sunday	Coimbatore.	Arrival ..	5-0	..	Arrival private. By special train.
Do. 15	Monday	Coimbatore.	Departure.	..	1-15	Departure private. By special train.
Do. 16	Tuesday	Coimbatore.	Arrival ..	5-0	..	Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "His Excellency the Governor's Office" without the addition of any post office.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be—
Mr. T. E. Maitland, I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Colonel H. F. Collingridge, Military Secretary.
Mr. L. D. Gannon, A.D.C. to the Governor.

H. F. COLLINGRIDGE, Secy.
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 16, 1916.

No. 109.—All communications intended for the Government of Madras, which cannot reach Madras by Saturday the 15th April 1916, should be addressed to "Government Hill, the Nilgiris."

2. The following communications should, however, continue to be addressed to Port St. George:—Communications intended for the Marine and Fisheries Departments and for the Local and Municipal Department (other than those relating to Pongu, which should be addressed to Ottumaram).

3. Communications intended for the Public Works Department, General Branch, should be addressed to Station House Hill only in the following cases:—

(1) All architectural communications.

(2) All communications which are replies to references issued from the Ottumaram office.

(3) All urgent communications and telegrams except those relating to brigades and allotments of funds.

All other communications for the Public Works Department, General Branch, should be addressed to Changan, Madras.

4. Communications intended for the Public Works Department (Navigation) should continue to be addressed to Changan, Madras.

LEAVE.

No. 109.—Mr. K. H. Walker, I.C.S., extension of furlough without medical certificate for four months and twenty-eight days.

No. 110.—Mr. J. G. Bux, I.C.S., extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, March 5, 1916.

No. 111.—Mr. Alexander Fetheringham, I.C.S., in order the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, appointed to be Additional Sessions Judge, Bellary.

Port St. George, March 11, 1916.

No. 112.—Mr. Cecil Samuel Denzell, s.e., I.O.S., on return from leave, to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade, and to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddalore.

VOLUNTEERS.

TRANSFER.

Port St. George, March 14, 1916.

East Coast Volunteer Service.

No. 113.—Captain Leonard Tulgan Thuria is transferred to the Supplementary List. Dated the 15th February 1915.

A. BUTTERWORTH,

Chief Secretary.

MARRIAGE REGISTRAR.

Port St. George, March 15, 1916.

No. 114.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Moses Elihu of the B. of M. as Deputy to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the station station Kaly, the Nilgiris, and the Rev. Hermann Ruck who has left the station.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 115.—Under the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1) of the Indian Emigration Act XVII of 1908, the Governor in Council approves the appointment of Mr. C. W. Durr as Emigration Agent at Madras for the Government of Madras, vide Mr. J. G. Bux.

P. RAJADOPALA ACHARIYAR,

Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, March 14, 1916.

No. 116.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Edile, the 3rd March 1916.

APPOINTMENT.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 399.—Lieutenant James Richardson Onda to be Captain, vide F. H. Borden, transferred to the Supplementary List. Dated the 1st January 1915.

A. BUTTERWORTH,

Chief Secretary.

Post St. George, March 11, 1916.

No. 137c—

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council desires to make it clear that the purpose of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Promotions) Act, 1911, is to make possible, during the continuance of the present war and for a period not exceeding two years thereafter, the appointment to the Indian Civil Service of persons who have been prevented by the war and consequent developments from entering by the usual Open Competition.

1. Open Competitive Examination.

The Annual Open Competition will continue to be held under the normal conditions, but a greatly reduced number of places will be offered for competition while the war continues.

Any person not engaged in military or naval service who desires to enter the Indian Civil Service must enter for the Open Competition, full particulars of which can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners, London, W. Candidates must be natural-born subjects of His Majesty, and, except in the cases described below, must be between the ages of 20 and 34 on the 1st August in the year of examination. Any candidate who has served in the Army or Navy for three months subsequent to the 4th August 1914 may deduct three months from his age, and any candidate who has served for more than three months may deduct one year from his age. This concession extends to certain forms of service rendered with the armed forces of the Crown in a non-combatant capacity, provided that the employment has not been on ordinary commercial terms. Particulars as to the exact terms of the concession can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners.

For entry to the competition to be held in 1916 applications again be made to the Civil Service Commissioners before the 1st June 1916.

Not less than one-fourth of the persons appointed to the Indian Civil Service during the period in which the Act of 1910 is in force must be admitted through the Open Competition.

2. Appointment without Examination.

Under the special powers conferred by the above Act, the Secretary of State in Council will fill by appointment in the manner described below not more than three-fourths of the vacancies during the period in question.

In order to avoid misunderstanding, it is desired to make it clear that those persons only will be eligible for appointment by commission whose educational qualifications and character would have qualified them for appointment in the normal way had they been successful at the Open Competition.

As regards age the Secretary of State in Council has previously decided that no candidate will be eligible whose age exceeded 34 years on the 1st August 1915; but this limit will be open to relaxation in the light of future circumstances.

As regards exemption candidates the Secretary of State for India has stated in Parliament that no candidate would be eligible for nomination who had not rendered military or naval service during the present war; and that his present intention was not to make nominations until the end of the war, when a select representative Committee would be constituted to consider and report on the qualifications of the candidates. The Committee will be guided by rules made under the Act, which will specify the conditions of eligibility, such as age-limit, length of military service, education and the like.

The Secretary of State also stated that in view of the continuance of the number of posts offered for competition, he proposes as an safeguard measure to nominate in each year of Indian candidates, from among those who appeared at the Open Competition in 1915 and later, as may be necessary to bring the number of Indians appointed during the period to the Indian Civil Service up to the average number successful during the preceding ten years. No Indian candidate will be appointed by commission unless he has completed at the examination, and has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown himself to be possessed of the educational qualifications necessary for appointment under normal conditions to be eligible in respect of health and to be of good moral character.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 226.—Mr. Tumbakkam Choudhury Desha Acharyer, M., Munsif Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, sub. pro tem, privilege leave on full pay for one month from the 21st February 1916 under articles 252 and 272 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 218.—M.R.S. P. Suba Sanyasraya Narada Gera, Deputy Superintendent of Police, an extension of privilege leave by one month under article 252 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PROMOTIONS.

Post St. George, March 11, 1916.

No. 231.—The following permanent promotions in the Police department are notified:—

With effect from the 21st February 1916.

Mr. James Thomas Wernack Pison to be Superintendent of Police, third grade.

Mr. Charles McCarthy McKinnon to be Superintendent of Police, fourth grade.

Mr. Leslie Withershaw to be Superintendent of Police, 5th grade.
 Mr. Lawrence Edward Saunders to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, first grade.
 Mr. Archibald Chisney Martin to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, second grade.

INVENTURES OF POWERS.

Port St. George, March 5, 1916.

No. 292.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and under section 51 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as in first offenders under section 562:—

M.R.P. Valere Dandaram, Esq., M.D., Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Uthmaniyar, in the district of Chingleput.

Port St. George, March 13, 1916.

M.R.P. Parameswar Ramaswami Anna Rao, Acting Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Watting, in the district of Sernam.

Port St. George, March 5, 1916.

No. 293.—Under section 51 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—
 Mr. Ernest Sampson Lloyd, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Tanjore.

Port St. George, March 8, 1916.

Mr. Alexander Rotheringham, I.C.S., Additional District Judge of Bellary.

Port St. George, March 13, 1916.

M.R.P. Pappa Sankarappa Gera, First class Magistrate, in the district of Kistna.

Port St. George, March 5, 1916.

No. 294.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the first class, and under section 51 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 293:—

Mr. Herbert Rex Unwin, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, in the district of Tanjore.

Port St. George, March 11, 1916.

Mr. William Romney Corran Chelmsford, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, in the district of Bellary.

No. 295.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Government is pleased to empower M.R.P. Subbalingappa Subbappa, Sub-Magistrate and Special Magistrate, Nellorepetnam, in the Anantapur district, to try offences punishable under sections 147-51 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, which may be committed within the limits of the town of Nellorepetnam in the Presidency town, Anantapur district.

Port St. George, March 13, 1916.

No. 296.—Under section 52 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.P. Srinivas Sampasani Arayappa, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Pudukottai, in the Cuddalore district, is empowered to pass orders as in first offenders under section 562.

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN,
 Secretary to Government.

ADDENDUM.

Port St. George, April 1, 1916.

Addendum to the rules published in Notification No. 528, at pages 1466 and 1467 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 24th October 1914 (as amended by the corrigenda published at page 1479 of Part I of the Gazette, dated the 16th November 1915, at page 216 of Part I of the Gazette, dated the 20th April 1916, and at pages 505 and 506 of Part I of the Gazette, dated the 14th June 1916, and the addendum published at page 412 of Part I of the Gazette, dated the 20th July 1916).

In the Schedule after the words:—

"Orissa .. .. ."	.. .. .	The Deputy Magistrate, Orissa, and the First class, Orissa."
"Assam .. .. ."	.. .. .	The Deputy and the Assistant Inspector of Salt, Calcutta."
"Calcutta .. .. ."	.. .. .	The District Collector, Baran."

A. BUTTERWORTH,
 Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 12.—The Rev. John Brown, *Procurator General* Church of Scotland, continued privilege leave and furlough, without medical certificate, for two years from the 11th March 1914 on date of departure under articles 283 (a) and 282 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 13.—The Governor-General of India in Council, on the recommendation of the Most Rev. the Master of the Rolls, the Government of Madras, has been pleased to grant the Right Rev. the Bishop extraordinary furlough for three months from the 14th April 1914 on such later date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to visit England for the purpose of furthering the general interests of the Church.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, March 9, 1914.

No. 17.—The Rev. James Gibson Philip, *Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore*, is appointed, with effect from the date of departure of the Rev. J. Brown, as *Procurator General* Church of Scotland, until further orders.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, March 7, 1914.

No. 25.—Under articles 180 and 215 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Sy. Rao Bahadur G. Srinivas Nayar Arangal, *deputy collector*, third grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days with effect from 25th March 1914.

Port St. George, March 8, 1914.

No. 26.—Under articles 212 (a) and 220, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Sy. E. K. Krishnan, *Procurator General* Assistant Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days from or after the 20th March 1914.

Port St. George, March 13, 1914.

No. 27.—Under article 208 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R. Sy. K. Sankaravani Arangan Arangal, *deputy collector*, fourth grade, is granted privilege leave with effect from the date of his return from general duty, Madras.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Port St. George, March 11, 1914.

No. 28.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr. E. H. A. Johnston, *Assistant Director of Survey*, fourth class, extension of leave on medical certificate for two months from 21st April 1914.

J. P. EDDYFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, March 9, 1914.

No. 29.—The following appointment in the Zilla, Alibona, and Customs Department is ordered with effect from the date on which Mr. E. H. A. Johnston's leave expires:

Mr. Philip William Pail to continue as *Inspector*, third grade, sub. sec., in the vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. L. K. Fauson (C.I. No. 21, Pailly), dated 26th February 1914.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

POSTINGS.

No. 100.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—

Port St. George, March 7, 1916.

M.R.Sy. Donadieu Assenda has resigned, on completion of training in treasury work, to general duty, South Coast.

Port St. George, March 9, 1916.

M.R.Sy. Fyges Nkomozye Gava, on return from leave, to general duty, Kintu.

J. P. REDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PROMOTIONS.

Port St. George, March 10, 1916.

No. 101.—The following promotion in the Madras Customs House is ordered:—

Mr. William Alfred Adlington Paulk, Preventive Officer, to act as Sub-graduate Assistant, vide M.R.Sy. M. Munawari Nayudu Gava granted privilege leave or until further orders.

SERVICES PLACED.

No. 102.—The services of Mr. Tennett, Abhari Deputy Commissioner, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as Assistant Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta, for a period of seven months with effect from 16th April 1916.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, March 1, 1916.

No. 61.—It is hereby notified that M.R.Sy. R. Srikrishnan Rangachari, Tahsildar, Kurnool District, has been dismissed from the public service.

J. T. REDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, March 16, 1916.

No. 103.—The following extract from the Speech of India Extraordinary is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

[SALT.]

Bull. No. 16 March 1916.

No. 1548-Exp.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1906 (XXI) of 1906, and in pursuance of the authorisation of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1744-Exp., dated the 16th March 1915, the Officers in General in Charge is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st March 1916, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, British India shall be as follows:—

(1) In the case of salt manufactured in any part of British India other than the Aden and of salt (whether manually manufactured at the salt-sources of Bombay, Dabwan or Puri in India or in the Egyptian Agency, on which a duty has been imposed by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 630-Q of the date) imported by land into any part of British India, one rupee and four annas for each maund of 80 lbs. avoirdupois; and

(2) In the case of salt manufactured in Aden and imported for local consumption in that Harbour, or for export to ports or places on the Arabian Sea or at situated between latitude eleven and latitude twenty north and longitude thirty nine and longitude forty five east, one rupee for each 160 pounds avoirdupois.

II. The foregoing order shall not affect the duty as contained in any notification of the Government of India not known before expressly mentioned.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

Part St. George, February 21, 1916.

No. 184.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to notify under the provisions of section 4 of the Malayan Forest Act of 1902, that it is proposed to constitute the areas described in the schedule appended to this notification "reserved forests" under the provisions of the Act.

SCHEDULE

District.	Taluk.	Name of village.	Name of reserve.	Description and boundaries.																																												
Cuddapah.	Cuddapah.	Appam.	Adjacent to Palakuratti and Palakuratti extension A reserve.	The portion known as Chakkala and Arakkala comprising the following survey numbers— <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Survey numbers.</th><th>Extent, ams.</th><th>Survey numbers.</th><th>Extent, ams.</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>10103</td><td>4.98</td><td>1101</td><td>1.48</td></tr> <tr><td>10104</td><td>0.88</td><td>1124</td><td>2.94</td></tr> <tr><td>1086</td><td>0.50</td><td>1125</td><td>0.40</td></tr> <tr><td>724</td><td>0.01</td><td>1125</td><td>0.01</td></tr> <tr><td>1015</td><td>0.45</td><td>1130</td><td>0.14</td></tr> <tr><td>1076</td><td>0.56</td><td>1137</td><td>10.42</td></tr> <tr><td>1097</td><td>1.20</td><td>1144</td><td>1.40</td></tr> <tr><td>1016</td><td>0.81</td><td>1151</td><td>0.40</td></tr> <tr><td>2719</td><td>2.74</td><td>1168</td><td>1.75</td></tr> <tr><td>1125</td><td>3.00</td><td>116</td><td>10.16</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Survey numbers.	Extent, ams.	Survey numbers.	Extent, ams.	10103	4.98	1101	1.48	10104	0.88	1124	2.94	1086	0.50	1125	0.40	724	0.01	1125	0.01	1015	0.45	1130	0.14	1076	0.56	1137	10.42	1097	1.20	1144	1.40	1016	0.81	1151	0.40	2719	2.74	1168	1.75	1125	3.00	116	10.16
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	Madhapati.			The portion known as Kijimampati comprising an extent of 57.71 ams and as situated in T.D. No. 216.																																												
	Do.			The portion known as Patalamangudi comprising the following survey numbers— <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Survey numbers.</th><th>Extent, ams.</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>711</td><td>0.01</td></tr> <tr><td>710</td><td>4.08</td></tr> <tr><td>712</td><td>4.07</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Survey numbers.	Extent, ams.	711	0.01	710	4.08	712	4.07																																				
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2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (c) of the same section to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah division, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person, in or over the land or of any such right (a) in regard to any forest produce on such land and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in chapter II of the Act. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint under section 4 of the Act the District Forest Officer, West Cuddapah, for the time being, to be the Forest Officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the powers stated in his by section 14 of the Act to appoint the Collector of the district for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department to hear appeals from orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

J. P. HENDERSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Part St. George, April 14, 1916.

No. 185.—The following resolutions of the Government of India are published:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Dated, 10th February 1916.

No. 2102-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

HAVING CERTAIN ARTICLES TO AND AMENDMENTS IN THE LAW OF ARMED TO BE
 ISSUED AS COMMISSIONERS OF WAR.

Whereas on the 14th day of October 1915, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to issue or to be published during the continuance of hostilities or hostilities did give further public notice; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said Act;
 Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council that, during the continuance of the said Act, We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as schedule contents, in addition to those set out in Schedule I of Our Royal Proclamation aforesaid:—

Cork, including cork dust;
 Bones in any form, whole or crushed, and bone ash;
 Soap;
 Vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom.

And We do hereby further declare that, as from this date the following amendments shall be made in Schedule I of Our Royal Proclamation aforesaid:—

In item 5, for "arsenic" shall be substituted "arsenic, and one of British materials suitable for their preparation."

In item 6, for "phosphorus" shall be substituted "phosphorus and its compounds."

In item 10 there shall be added after the words "parts of the works" and "accessories";

In item 10 the words "and lead" shall be substituted for the words "lead, pig, sheet, or plate."

And We do hereby further declare that the following articles shall as from this date be treated as additional contents in addition to those set out in Schedule II of Our Royal Proclamation aforesaid:—

Clams,
 Shells, gulls, snails, and waterfowl.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seven, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

WITNESSETH THE KING.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
 Chief Secretary.

CHARTER AND MESSAGES.

Dated, the 10th February 1905.

No. 441-103.—The following draft of amendments which it is proposed to make, in pursuance of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VII of 1901), in the rules issued with Notification No. 11793-103 (Mining and Minerals), dated the 28th December 1904, is published, as required by the said section, for the information of persons concerned. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 28th May 1905.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council:—

Draft Amendments.

For Rule 3 substitute the following, namely:—

Form 3, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Rule 4.—For the words "Form V" substitute the words "Form VII".

For the schedule appended to the Rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

THE SCHEDULE.

Coal Mines.

Form 1.

Annual return for the year ending on the 31st December 19 . . .

1. Name of mine.
2. Postal address of mine.
3. Date of opening.
4. Date of closing (if closed).
5. Situation of mine.
6. Name of owner.
7. Name of managing agent (if any).
8. Postal address of managing agent (if any).
9. Name of agent (if any) as defined in section 3 (a) of the Indian Mines Act.
10. Postal address of agent.
11. Name of manager.
12. Postal address of manager.
13. Name by which coal is raised from the mine, i.e., hand labour, mechanical or electrical power.

* Under section 12 (1) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, return to be furnished must contain the following particulars:—(a) the name of the mine; (b) the date of opening; (c) the date of closing; (d) the situation of the mine; (e) the name of the owner; (f) the name of the managing agent; (g) the name of the agent; (h) the name of the manager; (i) the name of the person by whom the coal is raised from the mine; (j) the name of the person by whom the coal is transported; (k) the name of the person by whom the coal is sold; (l) the name of the person by whom the coal is used; (m) the name of the person by whom the coal is consumed; (n) the name of the person by whom the coal is disposed of; (o) the name of the person by whom the coal is otherwise disposed of; (p) the name of the person by whom the coal is otherwise disposed of; (q) the name of the person by whom the coal is otherwise disposed of; (r) the name of the person by whom the coal is otherwise disposed of; (s) the name of the person by whom the coal is otherwise disposed of; (t) the name of the person by whom the coal is otherwise disposed of; (u) the name of the person by whom the coal is otherwise disposed of; (v) the name of the person by whom the coal is otherwise disposed of; (w) the name of the person by whom the coal is otherwise disposed of; (x) the name of the person by whom the coal is otherwise disposed of; (y) the name of the person by whom the coal is otherwise disposed of; (z) the name of the person by whom the coal is otherwise disposed of.

P. 11. will be given to the person by whom the coal is raised from the mine, i.e., hand labour, mechanical or electrical power.

Figure 11

Persons employed during the year ending on the 31st December 1913

Appropriate number is fully allocated during the year of payment, not necessarily with the principal payment.	Number of days worked	Daily average number of persons employed as calculated by dividing the aggregate number of man-days by the number of days worked.		On average not over 1 in the month working all day, not over 2 in any 2 months, provided employers and persons agree and that in a day.		Gross total obtained by adding totals in columns 5 and 10. This number must be the number obtained by doubling the number in column 6 by the number in column 7.
		In the month				
		From start of year to date of day	From start of year to date of day	From start of year to date of day	From start of year to date of day	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		From start of year to date of day	From start of year to date of day	From start of year to date of day	From start of year to date of day	
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		From start of year to date of day	From start of year to			

Years 11F

Elaphinae, acyls, amys and archesid constituents.

Explosion			Safety lamps			Mechanical ventilation			
Name of explosion.	Quantity and in lbs.	Number of days, weeks, and.	Name of safety lamps.	Methods of safety lamps and method of lighting.			Form of mechanical ventilation	Amount total quantity of air produced per minute.	Water gauge checked.
				Safety.	Local vent.	Explosion.			
Total ..									

Figure 15.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 1871

[illegible]

FORM V.

Accidents and prosecutions.

Number of accidents involving reported during the year.			Number of persons		Number of prosecutions under the Act, with the accidents under which the prosecutions were instituted and the rates involved.	Number of persons involved under the Act, with the accidents under which the prosecutions were obtained.
Fatal.	Series.	Total.	Killed.	Rescued.	(16)	(17)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
Total						

FORM VI.

Spinning machines.

Name of spinner.	Date of application.	Date of disapplication.	Number of spinnings.	Number of bales.
Spinning				
Spinning				
Spinning				

Signature of Agent, or, if there is no Agent, of Owner or Manager.
(If the form is signed by Managing Agents the words "for and on behalf of" should be added.)

Date of Signature

MIRA MINE.

FORM I.

Annual return for the year ending on the 31st December 19 ..

1. Name of mine
2. Date of opening
3. Date of closing (if closed)
4. Means by which mine is worked from the mine, i.e., hand labour, mechanical or electrical power
5. Situation of mine { District
- Province
6. Name of owner
- Postal address of owner
- Name of managing agent (if any)
7. Postal address of managing agent (if any)
- Agent (if any) as defined in section 5 (c) of the Indian Mines Act
8. Postal address of agent
- Name of manager
9. Postal address of manager
- Name of person in charge of mine
10. Postal address of person in charge of mine

Year II.

Prices accepted during the year ending on the 31st December 19

[illegible]


Page 212

Particulate of asphaltenes.

Expenses		
Name of expense.	Quantity used in lb.	Amount of disbursement used.
Total ..		

Page 14.

Guaranteed for year ending on the 31st December 18

<p>Total amount of sales related. The system should be shown in each and the</p>	<p>Total value in the sales if as an asset. = Value of assets and should be subtracted again, and as subtracted selling price of the sales. Any change should in incorporating the sales within the sales should not be included. (Figures should refer to the company and value of assets, not net.)</p>
<p>(2)</p>	<p>(3)</p>
<p>Total ..</p>	

Form V.

Arrests and prosecutions.

Number of separate incidents reported during the year.			Number of persons.		Number of prosecutions under the Act, with the name and order which the prosecutions were instituted and the order finished.	Number of persons convicted under the Act, with the names and order the convictions were obtained.
Total.	Striven.	Total.	Arrested.	Indicted.	(6)	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
Total						

Form VI.

Epidemic diseases.

Name of disease	Date of appearance	Date of disappearance	Number of cases	Number of deaths
Cholera				
Typhoid				
Small-pox				

Signature of a party, or, if there is no agent, of owner or manager.
(If the form is signed by managing agents the words "the agents" should be added.)

Date of report _____

MINES OTHER THAN COAL OR IRON.

Form I

Annual return for the year ending on the 31st December 25.

- Name of mine _____
- Date of opening _____
- Date of closing (if closed) _____
- Mines by which mineral is raised from the mine, i.e., hand labour, mechanical or electrical power _____
- Situation of mine { District _____
Province _____
- Name of owner _____
- Name of managing agents (if any) _____
- Agent (if any) as defined in section 3 (a) of the Indian Mines Act _____
- Name of manager _____
- Name of person in charge at mine _____
- Name of person in charge at mine _____

Form V.

Accidents and prosecutions.

Number of reported accidents reported during the year.			Number of persons.		Number of prosecutions under the Act, with the persons under which the prosecutions were commenced and the cases returned.	Number of persons detained under the Act, with a multiple table which the prosecutions were returned.
Total.	Persons.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.	(R)	(T)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
Total						

Form VI.

Expenses incurred.

Name of district.	Date of appointment.	Date of discontinuance.	Number of miles.	Number of deaths.
Canton				
Chong				
Bombay				

Signature of agent, or, if there is no agent, of owner or owner's agent.
(If the form is signed by newspaper agent, the words "for owner" should be added.)

Date of signature.

Form VII.

Notes of accident.

From—

To—The Inspector of Mines, through the District Magistrate of

Jones

IN

Sir,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a fatal accident which has occurred at the mine—

1. Location of the mine. (Name, station, district, province.)			
2. Mineral worked			
3. Name and period of mine of owner.			
4. Name and age of person—	Age	Occupation.	
Killed.	Injured.		

Port St. George, March 14, 1916.

No. 109.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Grants—Non-Judicial.

Edin, the 24th February 1916.

No. 246-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (11 of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added after entry No. 37-A, of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 2615-Lxx, dated the 10th July 1906, as subsequently amended, namely:—

“It is Agreed and Security bond required to be executed by the holder of scholarships and stipends on their admission to any Government Training College or Normal School or to any Girls’ Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular School in the Central Provinces.”

The exemption hereby conceded has effect from the 1st January 1916.

A. BUTTERWORTH,

Chief Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Customs and Excise.

Edin, the 24th March 1916.

No. 796-1.—Mr Harold Lancaster is appointed Junior Inspector of Mines in India with effect from the 23rd February 1916.

J. P. BEDFORD,

Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

Port St. George, March 8, 1916.

M.R. Ry. Nalair (Kangachula), Supervisor, first grade, and Permanent Assistant to the Executive Engineer, Kutta Eastern division, to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, from the 7th to the 13th February 1916 during the absence of M.R. Ry. Swami Mahan Ayyar, Sub-Engineer from the office of the Executive Engineer, Kutta Eastern division to the Southern sub-division of the division, and thereafter during the privilege leave of M.R. Ry. Madam Rameswar, Sub-Engineer Ayyar, Sub-Engineer.

Port St. George, March 10, 1916.

The following promotions are given to M.R. Ry. N. S. Rameswara Sanki, Overman, first grade, and Sub-divisional Officer, Madapara sub-division, Guntur Division (Head-quarters, Guntur):—

From the 24th December 1915 to 3rd January 1916—To be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, during the absence of M.R. Ry. Parashakti Ramakrishna Ayyangar, temporary Sub-Engineer, from the II Circle, to the No. II Sub-division, Uda Kottemam Sub-division, VI Circle.

From the 3rd January 1916 to the 24th January 1916—To be a temporary Sub-Engineer, against a retiring vacancy.

Port St. George, March 11, 1916.

M.R. Ry. F. S. Rameswara Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, and Sub-divisional Officer, Head-quarters sub-division, Cuddalore division (Head-quarters, Cuddalore), to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, with effect from the 13th February 1916, during the privilege leave of M.R. Ry. Sankar Sanki Parashakti Ramakrishna Ayyar, Sub-Engineer.

REVERSION.

Port St. George, March 9, 1916.

With effect from the 7th February 1916 M.R. Ry. N. Venkatasiri Nayudu, from Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, to Overman, first grade, permanent.

SERVICES PLACED.

Port St. George, March 17, 1906.

The services of Mr. Thomas Ian Butterfield Mackay, Assistant Engineer, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commissioner-in-Chief.

S. E. MURRAY.

Joint Secretary to Government, F.W.D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, February 21, 1906.

Under section 8 of the Canada and Falkland Islands Act II of 1890 it is proposed to make the following amendments to the rules for the registration of vessels authorized to be landed in the jurisdiction under section 8 of the Act published on page 773 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 27th June 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th May 1906.

5. Any objections or suggestions which may be received before the aforesaid date from any person with respect to the draft presented will receive due consideration.

Draft amendments.

(5) In the scale of fees for the registration of vessels in the three years of navigation in the Godavari, Krishna and Godavari canals:-

Insert the following before the present entries relating to "steam boats":-

	Annual.	Six months.
Steam boats whose tonnage is under 2 tons each, fitted with detachable external motors.	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 4 0
		for the first six weeks' license or for each subsequent license in any one year.

(6) In the scale of fees for the registration of vessels in either of the two years of navigation in the Godavari and Godavari canals:-

Insert the following before the present entries relating to "pleasure boats":-

	Annual.	Six months.
Pleasure boats fitted with detachable external motors each.	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 1 4
		for the first six weeks' license or for each subsequent license in any one year.

Under section 16 of the Canada and Falkland Islands Act II of 1890 it is proposed to make the following amendments to the rules regulating the navigation of vessels published on pages 769-776 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 27th June 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th May 1906.

5. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendments.

(4) In the table in rule (7) specifying the lights to be exhibited on different vessels:-

Strike out the words "all vessels not propelled by steam" and substitute "all vessels not propelled by steam or internally fitted motors."

(5) Add at the end of rule 18:-

"This rule applies also to boats fitted with detachable external motors."

(11) Substitute the following for the existing rule 19:-

"Rule 19.—The passing of vessels.—When two vessels meet on the Godavari or Krishna canals, the vessel going with the current shall keep out of the way of the other vessel. In other waters, vessels going south shall keep out of the way of those going north. Vessels under sail shall keep out of the way of vessels which are being towed, and vessels under steam or being propelled by motors shall keep out of the way of all other vessels.

"Every vessel overtaking another vessel shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is being overtaken. When by these rules one of two vessels is required to keep out of the way the other shall keep her course. Every vessel under steam or being propelled by a motor when passing a vessel which is being towed from the towing path on the outside channel and every vessel not under steam or not being propelled by a motor shall take the towing path when meeting, or passing, or approaching to, or being overtaken by a vessel under steam or being propelled by a motor, or when at every vessel under steam or under the rule of a boat being propelled by a motor shall well as when such vessel is towing, approaching or overtaking any vessel.

"(12) Add the following note before paragraph (a):-

"Note.—This rule is not applicable to boats fitted with detachable external motors."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, March 8, 1916.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2.23 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to the Public bank of Kolumba; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahiti-dar, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahiti-dar, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wit or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Collector's district, Rajahmundry taluk, Kolumba village.

Survey No. 196	Prasannaiah Sanyal	North and east, R.S. No. 120; south, S.R. No. 173; west, R.S. No. 145.	2.23 acres
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Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.993 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing means of irrigation to Andamudi and its appurtenant waterfalls, Kolar taluk, Madras district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahiti-dar, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahiti-dar, Kolar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wit or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Kolar district, Kolar taluk, Kolar village.

Government, wit, No. 1817 G. 4.	Madan Swamin	North, No. 1201; east, south and west, No. 1450 parties.	0.993 acres
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Port St. George, March 8, 1916.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2.31 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Aramankulam tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Tirunelveli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

4. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Tirunelveli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wit or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Tirunelveli district, Aramankulam taluk, Panchi dispanampanam village.

Survey No. 3	M. K. Ramaswami Ayyar	North, S. Nos. 424-1 and 424-2, east, No. 424-4; south and west, No. 424-1.	2.31
Do. No. 424-2	M. K. Ramaswami Ayyar	North and east, No. 424-1; south, No. 424-4; west, No. 424-1.	0.31
Do. No. 424-3	M. K. Ramaswami Ayyar	North and east, No. 424-1; south, Aramankulam T. No. 2; west, No. 424-4.	0.21

Aramankulam village.

Survey No. 3	J. Subramanyam Ayyar and Subramanyam Ayyar	North, S. No. 424 of Panchi dispanampanam; east, south and west, No. 2.	0.29
Total			2.91

F. S. ROBBAN,

Deputy Secy. to Govt., F.S.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Port St. George, March 13, 1919

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land specified in the following schedule and amounting 0.55 acre, to be more a little more than, intended for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police quarters for the R.C. and the R. Indian Police stations; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector and Collector of Income-tax, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without particulars, with reference to plan and map.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kudra station, Kudra taluk, Bangalore taluk.			
Dep. M. No. 325 ..	Telephone and R.C. station by their number and location.	North, S. S. No. 104, and, E. S. No. 275, each, S. S. No. 104-2; west, S. S. No. 412.	0.55

W. G. MILES WORTH,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P. S. G.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press, between 1th to 14th March 1919, is published for general information:-

No. in the list.	Department.	C.D. No. and date.	Subject.
HIS.			
1	Public ..	No. 128, Feb. 14.	Reviewing the report on the working of the Younger Cattle and associated animal stock for the year 1915. [1 a.]
2	Do ..	No. 447, Mar. 3 ..	Issuing a Press statement on the subject of the endorsement of passports issued by the Foreign Office, London. [1 a.]
3	Political ..	No. 134, Mar. 1 ..	Quoting the publication in the <i>Port St. George Gazette</i> of a Press statement on the Government of India regarding Police Station. [1 a.]
4	Financial ..	No. 114, Feb. 19 ..	Reviewing the first accounts of Hyderabad Government for 1914-15. [1 a.]
5	Marine ..	No. 55, Feb. 28 ..	Issuing notice with reference to the subject of fishing and stopping fish for Singapore approved in G.O. No. 28, Madras, dated 18th January 1919. [1 a.]
6	Revenue, Revenue ..	No. 139, Mar. 1 ..	Informing the Board of Revenue and the Resident in Travancore and Cochin that the Government of India have issued the order of withdrawal of the 1st year period with effect from 1st March 1919. [1 a.]
7	Revenue ..	No. 135, Feb. 3 ..	Reviewing the report on the Working of the Collector in the working of the 1st year period in the District of Coimbatore. [1 a.]
8	Do ..	No. 134, Feb. 3 ..	Issuing notice of the question of the working to be given to the 1st year period in the District of Coimbatore. [1 a.]
9	Do ..	No. 447, Feb. 21 ..	Issuing notice on the subject of the working of the 1st year period in the District of Coimbatore. [1 a.]
10	Do ..	No. 447, Feb. 28 ..	Issuing notice on the subject of the working of the 1st year period in the District of Coimbatore. [1 a.]
11	Do ..	No. 447, Mar. 2 ..	Reviewing the report on the Working of the 1st year period in the District of Coimbatore. [1 a.]
12	Political ..	No. 135, Feb. 3 ..	Report of the Special Agent—Reviewing this—for the quarter ending the 1st December 1918. [1 a.]
13	Do ..	No. 135, Feb. 11 ..	Reviewing this—Reviewing the statement of the 1st year period in the District of Coimbatore. [1 a.]

A. B. copy of any of the foregoing papers may be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 11. MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1906. [Price, 5 annas.]

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1906.

No. 253.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1883, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R. Sri. Sankaranarayanan Pillai Arangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Neelapattinam.

No. 254.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1883, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Shri K. Sankaralingam Pillai to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Kumbakonam.

No. 255.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1883, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Sri. Krishna Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Arangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Oragadam.

No. 256.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1883, the Governor in Council appoints of the appointment by election of M.R. Sri. Sri. Sankaralingam Ayyar Arangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Oragadam.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 257.—It is hereby notified that under clause (2) of sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1893 the Governor in Council has removed M.R. Sri. Sri. Sankaralingam Ayyar from the membership of the Sankaralingam Board owing to his absence from the meetings of the Board for more than three consecutive months.

No. 258.—Under sub-section (1) of section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the operation of 1905 of an order of land in the village of Kumbakonam in the Kumbakonam taluk, reported in notification No. 4, published on page 25 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 17th June 1905, as amended by the revision on page 213 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st March 1906 and as amended on page 125 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st March 1906, as required for opening a sanitary lane in the public block of the Kumbakonam municipality.

No. 259.—Under sections 6 and 123 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1893, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the villages of Thiruvannamalai and Marudupatti (exclusive of their hamlets) in the Arundhaty block of the Tiruvannamalai District shall be constituted into separate unions for the purposes of the Act and that the provisions regarding panchayats shall come into force in the unions with effect from 1st April 1906 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed to the panchayats shall for the time being be eight each.

No. 388.—The following draft order relating to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, the Madras Revenue Board's endorsement of No. 4,600 is published. It will be taken into further consideration as or before the 1st April 1910:—

Draft order.

Whereas the Collector of Ganjam, the trustee of the endowment of No. 4,600 made by the late Hadduram Krishnam Ban, under his will for the benefit of his widow (now deceased) for life and thereafter for the establishment of a shantdy, has, under section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act of 1910, made an application for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, of the endowment consisting of Government proprietary lands to the value of Rs. 4,600, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his powers under section 4 (1) of the Act hereby directs that the endowment shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the purposes subject to the Government of Madras and to be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Government of India in Council) upon trust for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the Act for the administration of the endowment.

No. 391.—The following draft of a scheme under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act of 1910 for the administration of the endowment referred to in notification No. 388 is published. It will be taken into further consideration as or before the 1st April 1910.

Draft scheme.

Whereas the Collector of Ganjam, the trustee of the endowment of No. 4,600 made by the late Hadduram Krishnam Ban, has, under section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act of 1910, made an application for the vesting of the scheme for the administration of the endowment, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his powers under section 5 (1) of the Act, hereby directs that the said endowment shall be administered by the Ganjam District Board subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The income accruing from the endowment shall be paid seasonally to the President of the District Board for the use of him who will utilize it for feeding the two poor students in Channayya, Velaga, Bhatnagar of any of the three wards being preferred to others, whom the President resolves to be most deserving.

(2) The period for which the feeding shall continue and other details shall be left to the judgment of the President of the District Board.

No. 392.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

CAVAILMENTS—RECRUITATION.

Dated, 16th March 1910.

No. 392.—The following draft of a rule which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24, clause (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XX of 1910), is published as suggested by section 25, clause (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 1st April 1910.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date first aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24, clause (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XX of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Cantonments Code, 1912, in the extent set forth below:—

For section 143 the following shall be substituted:—

142. No vehicle shall be driven, led, or kept standing, on any street between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise without a suitable lamp:—

(a) placed on the right side thereof in the case of a vehicle which, when driven or led, moves in a winking gear;

(b) placed on each side thereof in the case of a vehicle which, when driven or led, moves beyond a winking gear;

unless there is sufficient machinery to render a lamp unnecessary.

No. 393.—Under section 148 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council publishes the draft of an addition which it is proposed to make in clause (5) of paragraph 1 of rule 51 (a) made under clause (iv) of section 144 of the said Act and published in Notification No. 388 at page 141 of Part I. A. of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 19th March 1910. Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of the draft by any person will be considered on or after the 1st April 1910:—

Add at the end "such service need not be continuous".

No. 194.—With the approval of the Government in Council the Madras District Board hereby notify under section 19 of the Local Boards Act, 1894, that the half-pence apportioned at the next falling of the fourth mile of the Athur Ghat road for one year from 1st July 1914 will be assessed to the end of the year 1915-17 and that tolls at the maximum rates specified in Schedule B of the Act will be levied as hereinafter on all carriages, carts and animals passing through the gate.

No. 195.—For paragraph 3 of notification No. 194, published on page 107 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 7th March 1916, substitute the following:—

"3. With the sanction of the Government in Council, I do hereby declare under sub-section 4 of section 17 of the Act, that payment of tolls at the gate at the first falling of the fourth mile of the Athur Ghat road shall also extend, except and animals passing through the gate at the Northampton bridge and Valapara road No. 4, (Pulicat to Northampton) and vehicles within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunset to sunrise."

No. 204.—Under sub-section (1) of section 255 of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1894 the Government in Council directs the publication of the following alterations which it is proposed to make in the schedule to the rules framed under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 255 of the Act and published under notification 1897 on page 150 to 151 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 30th November 1915. Objections or suggestions in respect of the draft alterations will be received by the Government on or before 31st April 1916. None received after that date will be considered:—

For—	FOR WARD.	Number of Voting electors for each ward.
Name of municipality, ward and localities or other descriptions of wards.	25. Chennai municipality	
1. Fort St. George ward	The free, Fort St. George ward, shall comprise the 1st and 10th municipal divisions and part of the second division, viz., (1) a portion of the Bridge road, (2) Madhavai street, (3) Poyyalur tank street, (4) Dossan-petivari street, (5) Chakkappa street, (6) Raja tank street, (7) Leelabazar street, (8) Mahamandira street, (9) Mammalai street, (10) Yondra-godan, (11) Taramkuppam, (12) Adityanagar street, (13) Red-godan street, (14) Saralatha road, (15) Kesalinganagar street, (16) portion of Park Pagoda and Foster roads, (17) portion of Cutcherry road, (18) Yerrakottai street, (19) portion of Cutcherry and Mosque streets, (20) Chak road, (21) Raja road, (22) Tera road, (23) Jagannathan street, (24) Nannakrishnaswami street and (25) Keshappa street.	2
2. Bazaar ward	The second, or Bazaar ward shall comprise portions of the 3rd, 8th and 4th divisions, viz., (1) Pappan street, (2) Boppanthar street, (3) portions of Mowat road, Cutcherry road, Foster road, Pagoda road, Bridge road, Market road, Robertson road, and Parra road, and (4) the Pannipeta road.	2
3. Tank ward	The third, Tank ward, shall comprise portions of 3rd and 4th divisions, viz., portions of Parra, Robertson Bazaar, Sea Customs, Old Comrade, Tank, Bank, Market, Bridge, Pagoda and Foster roads.	2
4. Commercial ward	The fourth, Commercial ward, shall comprise portion of 3rd and all the 5th divisions, viz., (1) portions of Mowat, and Sea Customs roads, (2) Panning House road, (3) Commercial road, (4) Nannakrishna road, (5) portions of Foster, Pagoda, Bridge, Market, Bank and Old Comrade roads, and (6) Saffron road.	2
5. Palapeta ward	The 5th, Palapeta ward, shall comprise 6th and 7th divisions, viz., (1) portions of Canal, Yerrakottai, covered drain, Gollantharam, Valanagar, Pagoda and Kallikottai streets, (2) Bridge road, (3) Subapeta street, (4) Pannipeta street, (5) portion of Kottappa road and (6) Kottappa road and Fosterpetta.	2
6. Hospital ward	The sixth, Hospital ward, shall comprise 8th, 9th and 11th divisions, viz., (1) portion of Yerrakottai street, (2) Hospital road, (3) Battery road, (4) Church street, (5) Church square, (6) Fish Bazaar street, (7) Mammalai, palliar street, (8) Chakkappa, and (9) portions of road, covered drain, Gollantharam, Pannipeta, Valanagar, Pagoda and Lakshmi-durai streets.	2

A-2

Schedule—

Description.

Name of municipality, ward and townships or other description of works.

Number of acres or number of each ward.

20. Pinnasda municipality.

First ward	1
North-Northern municipal limit.	
East—Raja Road.	
South—Club Road, Pigeon Road, Wicks Road and Kivipeta Road.	
West—Western municipal limit.	
Second ward	2
North—Northern municipal limit.	
East—Eastern municipal limit.	
South—Mogya Road.	
West—Raja Road.	
Third ward	1
North—Kivipeta Road, Wicks Road, Pigeon Road and Club Road.	
East—Raja Road.	
South—Mogya Road.	
West—Western municipal limit.	
Fourth ward	2
North—Mogya Road.	
East—Eastern municipal limit.	
South—Robertson Road.	
West—Bridge Road.	
Fifth ward	2
North—Mogya Road.	
East—Bridge Road.	
South—Salt Creek.	
West—Western municipal limit.	
Sixth ward	2
North—Robertson Road.	
East—Eastern municipal limit.	
South—Salt Creek.	
West—Bridge Road.	
Seventh ward	2
North—Salt Creek.	
East—Tosman Road and Coringa Road.	
South—Southern municipal limit.	
West—Western municipal limit.	
Eighth ward	3
North—Salt Creek.	
East—Eastern municipal limit.	
South—Southern municipal limit.	
West—Tosman Road and Coringa Road.	

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29

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No. 207.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the operation of 20 lots belonging to Pinnasda Municipality, Town Subit and of the land (S. No. 478 of Proclamation) shown in the following schedule which was specified in notification No. 166, published on page 285 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 6th May 1913, as required for extending the Proclamation line:—

Schedule.

Particulars of lot, or lots, or area, or possibly, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or possessor.	Description of the land to be taken up.	Notes to be taken up.
List of number, Proclamation No. 166, Proclamation village.			
Genl. No. 478	Particulars of lot, or lots, or area, or possibly, with survey or plan and number.	Particulars of lot, or lots, or area, or possibly, with survey or plan and number.	Notes to be taken up.
	Particulars of lot, or lots, or area, or possibly, with survey or plan and number.	Particulars of lot, or lots, or area, or possibly, with survey or plan and number.	Notes to be taken up.

25,200.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1884 the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 2520, be the same a little more or less, is wanted for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a road at Dum: and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, is authorized to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and intended to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the Cherry Deputy Collector's office and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Figure 6. Termite nest.

Description of land, water, trees or minerals, with quantity or present location.	Name of person or company	Reasons for the land claimed to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
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North: Great Britain, Chapter 4000, 2000 ed.

[illegible]

(No. 533.)—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Government in Orissa hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 16 acres, by the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for storing munition ships at Komsalagram, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Collector of Bhubar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A pile of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Hespaul, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Scorpaenopsis

Description of land, map or sketch, less 40 acres (bldg., with garage or 2000 sq. ft.)	Name of owner or recipient.	Description of the land reported to be taken up.	Refined to be (b)(3)(C)
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Polyporus abietis, Karst 1841, *Fungalium* 1: 116.

Erythem., dep. B. Ps. N° 8.	(Pallidus) Meduscula, (juvenile) Madras, Pampas, Van Heurn and Phillips Bayes.	Sizes, No. 201 : car. No. 478 H ; mouth, Nos. 121 and 279 ; vent. No. 611.	Age, 18
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No. 803.—I refer section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. The Government is Council hereby empowered the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 64 acres, to the same as table set out in Schedule I of the said Act, to be taken possession of by the Government under the provisions of Chapter II of said act, sections 5 and 7, the "Bundaberg District," being appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsiladar, Dirai taluk, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Results

Description of item, make or model type, year or year/ending, with survey or project number.	Place of origin or acquisition.	Illustration of the item required to be taken up.	Entered in the Survey of

Enter a comment. Don't worry, it will go with you.

Sanford, vol. 3. No. 31-3	Shackelford Vortices ...	North, R. Nos. 10-1 and 12-1; and, deeks, R. No. 11-4, south and west, R. No. 13-4.	1897a. 11
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sections 5 and 7, the Deputy Collector, Madurai division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act, and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Madurai division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

REVENUE.

Description of land, wet or dry, from or purchased, with or without purchase.	Name of owner or occupier.	Number of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
(Tanjore district, Madurai division, No. 10, Kumbakonam taluk).			
Revenue, s. 1, S. No. 10.	Thiruvannamalai Nayak.	North, S. No. 101 (part); wet, arable land; middle village, south, S. No. 10; wet, S. No. 101 (part).	200 0 10

No. 102.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Government Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 211 square feet, to be taken as a site for an office, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for a house at the back of the Madurai station in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

REVENUE.

Description of land, wet or dry, from or purchased, with or without purchase.	Name of owner or occupier.	Number of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 11, Kumbakonam pottas.			
T.E. No. 1010	General Appayya	North, No. 1011; wet, No. 1012; south, S. No. 1013, 1014 and 1015; wet, S. No. 1016.	20 0 10
Do. No. 1016	General Appayya	North, No. 1014; wet, No. 1015; south, No. 1016; wet, No. 1017.	20
Do. No. 1017	Kumbakonam	North, No. 1017; wet, No. 1018; wet, S. No. 1019; wet, No. 1020.	0
Do. No. 1021	Kumbakonam	North, No. 1021; wet, No. 1022; south, No. 1023; wet, No. 1024.	20
Do. No. 1027	General Appayya	North, No. 1027; wet, No. 1028; south, No. 1029; wet, No. 1030.	10
Do. No. 1030	Do.	North, No. 1031; wet, No. 1032; wet, No. 1033.	20
Do. No. 1039	Do.	North, No. 1039; wet, No. 1040; wet, No. 1041; wet, No. 1042.	20
Do. No. 1040	Subbaraman	North, No. 1040; wet, No. 1041; south, No. 1042; wet, No. 1043.	20
Do. No. 1049	General Appayya	North, No. 1049; wet, No. 1050; south, No. 1051; wet, No. 1052.	10
Do. No. 1050	General Appayya	North, No. 1050; wet, No. 1051; south, No. 1052; wet, No. 1053.	20
Do. No. 1051	General Appayya	North, No. 1051; wet, No. 1052; south, No. 1053; wet, No. 1054.	20
Do. No. 1052	General Appayya	North, No. 1052; wet, No. 1053; south, No. 1054; wet, No. 1055.	20
Do. No. 1053	General Appayya	North, No. 1053; wet, No. 1054; south, No. 1055; wet, No. 1056.	20
Do. No. 1054	General Appayya	North, No. 1054; wet, No. 1055; south, No. 1056; wet, No. 1057.	20
Total			200

C. G. YOUNGSTER,
Joint Secretary to Government.

Piquet.

NOTIFICATIONS.

For St. George, March 14, 1918.

No. 72-P.—Whereas the Government Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Madurai in the first batch of the Kumbakonam 2 pottas from the infected persons of the Appayya, Subbaraman, General Appayya, North Aravut and Taluk divisions, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

L.—In the Madras Presidency.—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
North Arcot.	Arni	Vengalpettar.	Salem— cont.	Ramer- cont.	Dandachola.
		Durgamchola.			Doda, Uthman.
	Gudiyatham.	Gudiyatham.			Ilac.
		Kannamangalam.			Erithakogalam.
South Arcot.	Kangudi.	Leineri.			Kallar.
		Vandamatta.			Madanah.
	Palar	Chinnamangalam.			Madharjennamangam.
		Vellayur.			Mangudipatti.
Tirupattur.	Tirupattur.	Vallur.			Mattipatti.
		Vengalpettar.			Mattipatti, Kottam.
	Vallur.	Chinnamangalam.			Thayur.
		Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
Salem.	Arni.	Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
		Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
	Arni.	Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
		Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
Salem.	Arni.	Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
		Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
	Arni.	Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
		Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
Salem.	Arni.	Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
		Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
	Arni.	Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
		Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
Salem.	Arni.	Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
		Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
	Arni.	Vengalpettar.			Thayur.
		Vengalpettar.			Thayur.

M.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Subordinate Divisions.		Presidency or Province.	Subordinate Divisions.	
	Districts and Taluqs, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and Taluqs, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	
I. Mysore.	The whole province.		III. Bombay— cont.	1. Central Division—cont.	
II. Bengal.	The whole province.			(a) Districts—cont.	
	Bachchan.			Bachchan.	
	1. Southern Division—			(B) Towns—	
	(a) Districts—			Feroze.	
	Kara.			Bachchan.	
	Bachchan.			2. Southern Division—	
	(b) Towns and parts—			(a) Districts—	
	Dumay.			Bachchan.	
	Kalyan.			Bachchan.	
	Bachchan.			(B) Towns and parts—	
	Bachchan.			Bachchan.	
	Bachchan.			Bachchan.	
	Bachchan.			Bachchan.	
III. Bombay.	The whole province.		Bachchan.		
	(a) Districts—		Bachchan.		
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II.—Outside the Indian Possessions—cont.

Proximity to Frontier.	Isolated localities.		Proximity to Frontier.	Isolated localities.	
	Distances and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more in population.			Distances and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more in population.	
III. Bombay —cont.	4. <i>Arabia</i> — Districts— Hyderabad, Karachi. 5. <i>Portugal</i> — States and Agencies— Alibet State, Banda State, Boggar Agency, Kathiawar Agency, Kallapur and Sindhwar, Malabar Country, Saur Agency, Saurashtra State, Saur Agency.		VII. The United Provinces —cont.	(d) Districts— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.	
	(a) Districts— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.			(e) Districts— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.	
IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(b) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.		VIII. The Central Provinces.	(f) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.	
	(c) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.			(g) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.	
V. The Pan- jab.	(c) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.		IX. Hyder- abad State.	(h) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.	
	(d) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.			(i) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.	
VI. Burma.	(e) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.		X. Central India.	(j) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.	
	(f) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.			(k) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.	
VII. The United Provinces.	(g) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.		XI. Kashmir.	(l) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.	
	(h) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.			(m) Towns— Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Jyotpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffargarh, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Punjababad, Rae Bareilly, Saharanpur, Shajapur, Shajapur, Tamb.	

B.—Communication Stations

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Columbator.	Arnyanar.	Yalors Town.
Madras.	Palawan.	Palaw.	Yalors Cantonment.
Madras.	Palawan.	Palawan.	Madras.
Madras.	Palawan.	Palawan.	Madras.
Madras.	Palawan.	Palawan.	Madras.

Madras and Bombay Marine Railway.

Madras.	Madras.	Madras.
Madras.	Madras.	Madras.
Madras.	Madras.	Madras.

Port St. George, March 4, 1916.

No. 76-P.—The following notification issued by the Mysore Durbar, No. 4075—Genl., 13-16-16 (Genl.), dated 16th February 1916, is published:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the festival noted below is prohibited by the Government of the Kingdom of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1907:—

On festival of Tyagarajacharya at Srirangachari, Chikmagalur taluk, Chikmagalur District, from the 15th March 1916 to 20th March 1916, both days inclusive.

C. G. YODHENTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, February 22, 1916.

The following notification of Cochin Durbar, dated 16th February 1916, is published:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Cochin and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin, if people from plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Pongal festival at Arattupuzha, Arattupuzha village, Trichur taluk, Cochin State, on 15th March, 1916, corresponding to 15th March 1916, it is hereby notified as exercise of the powers conferred on the Durbar by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1907, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the meeting Pongal festival at Arattupuzha is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Travelling visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in certain British districts adjoining the State and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin, if people from plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Thiruvil festival at Trichur in the Cochin State, on Friday, the 2nd of March 1916, corresponding to the 15th of April 1916, it is hereby notified as exercise of the powers conferred upon the Durbar by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation I of 1907 that the attendance of people from plague-infected parts at the meeting Pongal festival at Trichur is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Travelling visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

M.R.Sy. Rao Sahib K. Raghappa Gann of Rayachoti has been duly elected as a member of the Rayachoti Taluk Board in the district of Bellary.

District Collector's Office,
10th March 1916.

A. T. B. ROSEDALE,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Sy. P. Ponnuswami & Kandaswami of Ponnuswami and M.R.Sy. K. S. Perumal of Kandaswami have been duly elected as members of the Kandaswami Taluk Board in the district of Chingleput.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
10th March 1916.

J. F. SEAYANT,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Sy. K. S. Perumal of Kandaswami and M.R.Sy. K. S. Perumal of Kandaswami have been duly elected as members of the Kandaswami Taluk Board in the district of Chingleput.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Sy. Madhupathi Subbarao of Subbarao and M.R.Sy. Madhupathi Subbarao have been duly elected as members of the Subbarao Taluk Board in the district of Chingleput.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1864, M.R. Ponguluri Venkateswara Rao has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Gopda, in the district of Guntur.

Guntur Collector's Office,
6th March 1916.

M. S. MAJUMDAR,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1864, M.R. Adaji Vistara has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of the Taluk Board.

Krishna Collector's Office,
6th March 1916.

J. M. TUBIN,
Collector.

Mr. Herbert Kirkpatrick has been designated as a municipal councillor of the Municipality of Cochin.

Malabar Collector's Office,
6th March 1916.

F. B. HVAAS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1864, M.R. Venkateswara Arundhan Chyay Subrahmanya Chyay Arundhan has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the Kumbakonam Municipality.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
6th March 1916.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the District Municipalities Act, 1864, M.R. A. S. Antony Srinivasan Rodrigues Arundhan has been duly elected as a councillor of the Tanjore Municipality.

Under section 16 of the District Municipalities Act, 1864, M.R. Channappa Pillai Subrahmanya Pillai Arundhan, M.A., B.L., has been duly elected as a councillor of the Palamcottah Municipality.

Tamil Nadu Collector's Office,
6th March 1916.

F. S. HEMINGWAY,
Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1864, M.R. W. Venkateswara Subrahmanya Arundhan has been appointed by election as member of the Chittoor District Board by the Chittoor Taluk Board.

Chittoor District Board's Office,
7th March 1916.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1864, M.R. V. Venkateswara Subrahmanya Arundhan has been appointed by election as member of the Chittoor District Board by the Madhavapalle Taluk Board.

Chittoor District Board's Office,
6th March 1916.

H. L. BRADWOOD,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1864, the President, District Board, Guntur, hereby appoints the undersigned gentleman to be a member of the Taluk Board, Guntur:—

M.R. Ananthaswami Sathya Chyay, Subrahmanya of Guntur, who M.R. V. Venkateswara Subrahmanya Arundhan has been transferred from the Division.

Guntur District Board's Office,
7th March 1916.

N. MACHIMARR,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1864, the undersigned gentleman has been appointed by election as a member of the Guntur District Board by the Guntur Taluk Board:—

M.R. V. Venkateswara Subrahmanya Arundhan.

Guntur District Board's Office,
12th March 1916.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
President.

The President, District Board, Madras, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1864, hereby reappoints the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Ammakur range, to be a member of the Ammakur Taluk Board.

Madras District Board's Office,
13th March 1916.

J. RANJACHANDRA RAO,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1864, M.R. V. Venkateswara Arundhan Arundhan Arundhan, M.A., has been appointed by election as a member of the Guntur District Board by the Guntur Taluk Board.

Guntur District Board's Office,
13th March 1916.

A. R. LOFTUS-COTTENHAM,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the President, District Board, Tanjore, hereby appoints the undersigned gentleman to be a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board:—

M. R. R. Puttaramai Divina Arumuga Anna Perumal Pillai Aravagal.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the President, District Board, Tanjore, hereby appoints the undersigned gentleman to be a member of the Tirumali Taluk Board:—

M. R. R. Vijayaraja Appa Rameswara Appa Aravagal.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
24th March 1918.

F. R. HEMINGWAY,
President.

Under rule 26 of the revised rules for the conduct of elections of members of Taluk Boards, the President, District Board, Tiruchinopoly, hereby appoints M. R. R. Venkatesa Acharyar Sampintha Appayagar Aravagal to be a member of the Kaveri Taluk Board.

Tiruchinopoly District Board's Office,
26th March 1918.

Under rule 26 of the revised rules for the conduct of elections of members of Taluk Boards, the President, District Board, Tiruchinopoly, hereby appoints M. R. R. Subbayya Rameswara Appa Aravagal & Yennamachampatti and M. R. R. Maran Rameswara Pillai Rameswaram Pillai Aravagal to be members of the Sankarai Taluk Board.

Tiruchinopoly District Board's Office,
26th March 1918.

H. S. LLOYD,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the President, District Board, Vengalpetam, hereby appoints the undersigned gentleman to be a member of the Peraiyur Taluk Board:—

M. R. R. Subrahmanyam Kani Iswari Gnan, Manager, Riddhi estate, also M. R. R. E. V. Rameswara Perumal Gnan.

Vengalpetam District Board's Office,
26th March 1918.

L. T. HARRIS,
President.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 113

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1916.

(PART, 200000.)

Part I.—Educational.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1916.

No. 51.—Mr. A. Chatterjee, B.A., Director of Industries, Madras, now on foreign service as Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, obtained privilege leave and spent leave on urgent private affairs for six months from or after the 1st April 1916 under articles 213, 250 and 314 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1916.

No. 52.—Miss Corrie Gordon to be and per ion. Lecturer on Kindergarten, Teachers' College, Madras, with effect from the 1st March 1916 during the employment of Miss R. Hingol on other duty or until further orders and to draw Rs. 200 per annum.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1916.

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

No. 53.—In the table appended to article 3 of the Public Service Notification, published on page 228 in Part 2-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th April 1915, under the head "C. Revenue Department," against item "(2) Deputy Collectors," the following shall be substituted for the entries appearing above the entry in the "Remarks" column:—

"(3) Persons who are in the service of Government are also required to pass before appointment to the post of Deputy Collector (a) in the case of Europeans and Europeans an examination in two vernacular languages of the Presidency according to the third class test prescribed for Europeans and Eurasians and officers of Government, and in the case of others the competency examination test in two languages, and (b) the equivalent test.

"(4) Persons who are not, at the time of appointment to the post of Deputy Collector, already in the service of Government, are required to pass before nomination (a) the lower and higher standard tests prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service, in lieu of the special tests mentioned in column 2 and of the vernacular language test mentioned above, and (b) the equivalent test."

SPECIAL TERMS NOTIFICATION

No. 24.—In the schedule attached to article 18 of the Special Terms Notification, published on pages 241 to 252 of Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 15th April 1916, the following entry shall be made in the "Holidays" column with reference to item "(3) Deputy Collector" in column 2 against grade-writing test, and item "(1) Deputy Collector" in the same column against criminal judicial test, higher grade, and persons test, higher grade:—

"Persons who are not, at the time of appointment, to the post of Deputy Collector, already in the service of Government, are not required to pass this test—vide the Public Service Notification."

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR,

Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave granted to M.R.Ry. V. S. Venkatesa Sastri, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ponnabhalai range, acting in the Nagapatnam range, in the Director's notification published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 11th January 1916, is extended by two weeks.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 10th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave to full pay for fourteen days from the date of his availing himself of it and privilege leave on full pay for an equal period in continuation thereof to M.R.Ry. S. C. Channarayana, Headmaster, Government Ponnabhalai Training School, Madras, and to appoint M.R.Ry. M. S. Subbarama Mudali, First Assistant, Training section of that school to act as Headmaster in the Ponnabhalai class of the school of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during the absence of the former on leave or until further orders.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave on full pay for one month with effect from the date of his availing himself of it to M.R.Ry. N. Venkateswara Sastri, First Assistant, Training section of the Government Secondary Training School, Coimbatore, and to appoint M.R.Ry. P. T. Balas Rao, First Assistant, Training section of the Government Lower Kanamangudi Training School for Madras, Coimbatore, to act as First Assistant, Training section of the former school in the Probationary class of the school of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during the absence of M.R.Ry. N. Venkateswara Sastri on leave or until further orders.

M.R.Ry. T. Jagannayya, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Edichalur range, acting until lately in the Ponnabhalai range and now acting First Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Vengalpet, will be considered to have been granted leave to medical certificate on full pay from 24th November 1915 to 15th February 1916 both days inclusive, and M.R.Ry. D. Suryanarayana, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Echilalur sub-range, to have been appointed to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ponnabhalai range, in the Probationary class, and M.R.Ry. V. Subramanyam to other duty or until further orders.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from the date of his availing himself of it to M.R.Ry. M. Suryanarayana, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Echilalur sub-range and sub-range area, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vamsavaram range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. Ch. Panayya, who was formerly Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Chikmagalur sub-range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vamsavaram range, in the Probationary class on a salary of Rs. 51 per mensem, during the absence of M.R.Ry. M. Suryanarayana on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 7th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

POSTINGS.

The following postings are ordered:—

(1) Muz M. A. Jagan, Assistant Inspectors of Girls' Schools, Srirangam-Vinayakam Girls' range, acting in the West Coast Girls' range, to act as Assistant Inspectors of Girls' Schools, Coimbatore Girls' range, and Muz J. Pallavan on other duty or until further orders.

(2) M.R.Ry. V. P. Subramanyam Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore range, to be temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, West Coast Girls' range, in the third class of the school of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Girls' Schools.

(3) Miss L. Patterson, Assistant Inspectors of Girls' Schools, West Coast Girls' range, and acting Inspectors of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, to be Assistant Inspectors of Girls' Schools, Coimbatore Girls' range, without prejudice to her present existing appointments.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 7th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SUB-ASSISTANTS' AND SUPERVISORS' TESTS, 1916.

The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Sub-Assistants' and Supervisors' Tests will be held on the 15th and 16th April 1916 at the aforementioned centre:—

Dates.	Superintendents.
1. Bellary ..	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary.
2. Bellary ..	Do. Bellary.
3. Bhatkalskar ..	Deputy Collector in charge of the Bhatkalskar Division.
4. Calicut ..	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Malabar.
5. Calicut ..	Do. Calicut.
6. Coimbatore ..	Do. Coimbatore.
7. Coimbatore ..	Do. Coimbatore.
8. Coimbatore ..	Do. Coimbatore.
9. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
10. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
11. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
12. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
13. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
14. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
15. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
16. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
17. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
18. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
19. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
20. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
21. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
22. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
23. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
24. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
25. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
26. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
27. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
28. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
29. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
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31. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
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77. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
78. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
79. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
80. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
81. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
82. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
83. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
84. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
85. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
86. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
87. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
88. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
89. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
90. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
91. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
92. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
93. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
94. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
95. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
96. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
97. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
98. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
99. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.
100. Madras ..	Do. Coimbatore.

The tests will be held in the Government Training Schools for Masters in all the centres except Bhatkalskar, Madras, Coimbatore and Madras where they will be conducted in the building noted against each one.

Bhatkalskar—Office of the District Officer, Bhatkalskar.

Madras—Madras House, Mount Road.

Coimbatore—Madras High School, Coimbatore.

Madras—Bhatkalskar, Madras.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 15th February 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

ERRATUM.

In the Director's notification, dated 1st February 1916, regarding the examination of M.E.Ry. T. V. Kumbhar and M.E.Ry. T. Mangal Rao, which was published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 1st February 1916:—
For "1st July 1914 and 1st January 1914", read "1st July 1914 and 1st January 1915".

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 15th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

TENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MADRAS INSPECTION CODE.

Select the following in place of the existing rule 92:—

92. Subordinate is to take as his—Others should not unduly take more than one clerk, and this not the head clerk, on tour, and in no case where doing so would result in exceeding budget provisions. In the case of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors more than one clerk should not be taken on tour without the previous permission of the Inspector or the Inspectress.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 15th March 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Inspector of Schools, First Circle, is pleased to grant privilege leave on full pay for one month from the date of return to M.E.Ry. A. L. Mangal Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Pappan Hill range, and to place Mangal Rao, sub., *pro tem.* Superintendent of Elementary Schools, Pappan Hill sub-range, or to his charge of the office.

Vinayapattam, 10th March 1916.

C. KASTHURGO,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOTIFICATION AND ORDERS FOR 1916 AND JANUARY 1916.

(1) NOTICE CONCERNING FEEES OF SCHOOL BOARDS CONCERNING.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 1st July next and for three months only from that date.

2. All candidates except such of them as were examined at Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Trivandrum, Trichur or Erode, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which the centres situated opposite to their names in the post-list are situated. Those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Collector of Madras, those examined at Mysore, 14

the Commissioners of Group, Secondary, Intermediate and Higher, to the Inspector-General of Education in Upper, Bengal and Assam, to the Inspector-General of Education in Upper, Bengal and Assam, to the Inspector-General of Education in Upper, Bengal and Assam, to the Inspector-General of Education in Upper, Bengal and Assam.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the hands of the officer in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointments should submit certificates from some reliable authority to that effect that they appeared and passed in one or more subjects at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 31st October next will be required, under O.G. No. 203, dated 2nd April 1907, to pay a penalty of Rs. 5 for each certificate for the Elementary grade and of Rs. 1 for each certificate for the Intermediate or for the Advanced grade.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should not be made in the newspaper, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (vide No. 2 above) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(2) GROUP, SECONDARY GROUP, INTERMEDIATE AND DIPLOMA.

Candidates who at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last completed the tests prescribed for a Group Certificate or a Diploma or Intermediate completed the tests of the examinations held in January, April, June, September or October in any part has been an advanced group certificate and diplomas are requested in respect of the examinations, before the 1st July next, with the information required under the several heads in the enclosed form.

6. The names will be taken of any application for a Group Certificate or a Diploma which does not contain all the required particulars. Applications which are received later than the 1st July will not be attended to before September next.

[The Group Certificate and Diploma will be forwarded to applicants on or after the 1st August next.]

Register number.	Subjects passed in				Placed in the Part of Group Certificate or Diploma.		Address in full.	Remarks.
	Subject.	Grade.	Class.	Percent or score of marks.	Date.	Page.		

* The entries in this column should exactly correspond with the entries in the respective pass lists. Wherever they do not correspond, the necessary explanation and proof of identity should be submitted.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Calcutta, 1st March 1911.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMBINED EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, FOR ASSISTANT SURGEON GENERAL, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that ten candidates will be examined for the Indian Government Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon General, Madras.

7. Candidates must be below sixteen and above twenty years of age on date of admission into the Medical School, i.e., on the 1st of July next, and they must produce evidence (in original) as to character signed by either European or Indian of respectable position, and certificates of age, vaccination, physical fitness and physical fitness for military service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or of the Indian Medical Service, as well as certificates of having passed the necessary educational standard. Good character recommended by the Medical Officer under whom they are serving may substitute for the Indian Military Paper class under the same conditions except that in this case the minimum age limit is extended to 15 years.

8. Admission is equally open to the sons of soldiers and of persons engaged in civil occupations; but, other things being equal, preference will be given to the sons of Indian Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers.

9. Candidates who have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Metropolitan Examination of the Madras University or who hold completed Secondary School-certificate will be eligible to compete in the two of holders of these certificates, however, a certificate will be made by the Surgeon-General. Students who have been dismissed from medical schools in consequence of misconduct are not eligible to appear for examination.

10. If the number of applicants exceeds ten, a competitive examination will be held at any Military or Civil station of the Madras Presidency or of Burma where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the candidates.

11. The examination will be held on Monday the 10th May next, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one in English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

7. Applications for admission to the examination made not in manuscript in the form prescribed in the notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 5 above, must be sent to the Principal Assistant in the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in the case of holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates and to the undersigned in other cases, on or before the 1st March 1916. Each application must be accompanied by a statement for admission to the examination for Indian Military Pupils, and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of Rs. 10 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, and will be so retained for a subsequent examination. Applications from candidates over the prescribed age and those received after the due date will not be received or considered. No notice will be taken of applications for exemption from the age limit.

8. Holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School Leaving Certificates during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (1) a conduct certificate obtained from the head of their schools which should strictly be an extract from their Secondary School Leaving Certificates and (2) an extract verified by the head of the school showing the marks obtained at the last two terminal examinations. The original Secondary School Leaving Certificate should be forwarded on or before the 1st June 1916 pending receipt of which entries will not be made.

9. The candidates selected will be designated "Indian Military Pupils." They will be expected to join the Medical School, Bangalore, on the 1st of JULY next. No selected candidate will be admitted to the Medical School, unless his parent, guardian or friend assumes a weekly bond on his behalf, before his admission, undertaking to feed to the State (out of the pupil's earnings, if the latter receives, on completion of the course, to accept service in the Indian Subcontinent Medical Department and to sign the required declaration, or, if he, before completion of the course, leaves the school without permission or is dismissed therefrom, he is permitted or refuses to join the Medical School he may be liable to be imprisoned.

10. Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will not be given their diploma until the close of their service. An Indian Military pupil who expresses his wish to abandon his studies on the completion of the course, or, who fails to join the provisional school establishment or who misconducts his self, will be removed and all certificates in which he would otherwise have been entitled will be altogether withheld. A student who, after finishing his course, declines to sign the declaration will be similarly treated.

11. Selected candidates will undergo a scholastic training for ten years, after which period if reported qualified, they will be selected into the service as "Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons," and, after declaration, transferred to a Military Hospital for duty. They will also be trained in English and Squad Drill.

12. One hundred good school marks are allotted to each pupil on admission to school from which deductions are made under the scales of the Superintendent for petty offences against discipline and for failures or shortcomings as detailed below: 50 marks are also allotted for drill and 10 for department, and deductions will be similarly made from these. At the end of the course the balance at credit will be added to the marks obtained by the pupil at the final examination and will then help to determine his position on the list of Sub-Assistant Surgeons:—

Twenty marks for failure in two subjects of the first year's course; 20 marks for failure in one or two subjects of the second year's course; 50 marks for failure in any subjects of the third year's course; and the balance for petty offences against discipline.

13. Indian Military pupils will be allowed in addition to free quarters, clothing and books, and appliances for study, a stipend at the rate of Rs. 1 a month throughout the whole course with Rs. 2 a month extra for knowledge of English. Instead of a stipend, well-ordered Indian Military pupils will receive their "recruitment pay and good conduct pay and allowances" and will not be succeeded in these Bikaner while under instruction. They will be struck off the strength of their regiments on the completion of their Medical training, when they will join the Indian Subcontinent Medical Department and the usual conditions of service. These rates of pay are subject to compensation for loss of provision. When not provided with free quarters, all Indian Military pupils will receive the ordinary allowance for quarters. All Indian Military pupils sent to their regiments at all times when on camp. They will be given an initial kit money of Rs. 14 on entrance to the Medical School and Rs. 4 weekly to enable them to obtain khaki drill clothing from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.

14. Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be required to sign a declaration to the effect that they will serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of "Sub-Assistant Surgeon" unless prevented by physical inability from so doing. Should they apply for their discharge before the expiry of this period, they must refund one-fourth of Rs. 100 for every year by which their service falls short of seven years. During peace, Sub-Assistant Surgeons may draw their discharge after a service of seven years.

15. The establishments of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be maintained as follows:—

(a) Military appointments, viz., Station Hospitals for followers of British corps) active troops, reinforcement and followers' hospitals and ambulances with the authorized reserve of 25 per cent plus a special reserve of 15 for Burma.

(b) Civil appointments—Baluchistan Agency, Foreign Department, Imperial Service troops, Security Department, Andaman's Commission and miscellaneous with the authorized reserve of 25 per cent.

16. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon's branch of the Indian Subcontinent Medical Department will be divided into the following classes:—

Service Order.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon

S-3

First class with the relative rank of Subedar,
Second class with the relative rank of Jemadar.

Native Forest Officers.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon

First class ..
Second class ..
Third class ..

17. Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons are not now eligible for the civil distribution of Bahadur, Rai, Rai Bahadur, &c., as the order of British India is open to them as well as to our native Native officers.

18. The authorized establishment of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be 25 per cent on the total strength of Sub-Assistant Surgeons equally divided between the two classes.

19. The monthly rate of pay will be—

Native Officers.

		Pay of rank.	Rate pay for knowledge of English.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon carrying the relative rank of Sub-Edna.	First class ..	80	10
	Second class ..	65	10

Native Forest Officers.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon	First class ..	85	10
	Second class ..	40	10
	Third class ..	30	5

20. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class travelling on duty, on field or foreign service, in charge of expeditions and during the period they may be in camp on account of sickness amongst troops, will receive a field allowance at the following monthly rates—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25.
	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	First class ..	.. ..	.. ..	10
	Second class ..	.. ..	.. ..	5
	Third class ..	.. ..	.. ..	5

21. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class employed at Port Blair, in Burma or at Aden will receive field baths and five shillings (or compensation in lieu of retires).

22. Any leave, leave, or extra allowances will continue to be granted under existing regulations.

23. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class will be provided with free quarters while in cantonments. When not provided with quarters, nothing money under the rules in force will be granted at the rates authorized for Javelins. The uniforms of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are provided by Sub-Assistant Surgeons from their clothing allowance. Swords and belts are obtainable from the nearest arsenal and uniform or the materials from the Army Clothing Department on payment.

24. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be granted thirty days' leave on full pay annually by a Brigade or Divisional Commander and in addition thereto, twelve months' leave (or equivalent amount, if available) on account of sick leave or exceptional work) whether on private affairs or medical certificate, for each five years' service by a Divisional or Independent Brigade Commander. Those accompanying Native Units on Colonial service may be granted by the Brigade or Divisional Commander in lieu of 30 days' annual leave, three months' leave before embarkation and similar period on return to India. Any leave taken in excess of the above will not count towards pension or pension.

25. Compensation for decrease of provisions under the rules in force is admissible to all members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class.

26. Dietaries both when authorized will be passed at the following monthly rates—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10

27. Compensation for leave will be granted at one and a half month's pay excluding allowances for English qualifications.

28. Before he can be advanced to superior grade, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be required to pass an examination, for which he may present himself after a service of four years in each of the lower grades.

29. Second and third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be advanced to the First and Second classes, respectively, after completing a service of five years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

30. The promotion of First-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, second class, and from the latter to First-class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be made by selection for ability and merit, and this selection will depend on the official reports of their conduct and qualifications.

31. Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will take rank as such from the date on which they become Second Medical Pupils.

32. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is entitled to retire after a service of thirty years, reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of third class Sub-Assistant Surgeon on a pension equal to one-third his average pay, including extra pay for knowledge of English, during the preceding three years. Service as ward orderly will not count towards Sub-Assistant Surgeon's pension.

24. A Sub-Adjutant Surgeon destined by a Medical Board to be with the further duty is entitled to the following monthly rates of livelihood pension:—

After 5 years' service—One-half the average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years.
After 10 and below 15 years' service— $\frac{2}{3}$ th for each completed year of service of the average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years.
Under 15 years' service—Pro rata—two months' maintenance for each completed year of service calculated on the pay and extra pay for English qualifications as received immediately previous to retirement.

25. If, on account of infirmities or irregular habits, he will be restricted to a pension equivalent to three-fourths the rate to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

26. A Sub-Adjutant Surgeon involved in an account of wounds received while on service will receive the following monthly rates of pension:—

After 15 years' service—The full amount of his average pay during the preceding five years.
After 10 years' service—One-half of his average pay during the preceding five years.
After 5 years' service—One-third of his average pay during the preceding five years.
Under 5 years' service—One-fourth of his average pay during his service.

27. A Sub-Adjutant Surgeon, who is entitled on account of injuries sustained in the execution of any public duty, or on account of wounds contracted on, and while attachable to, field service, will receive three-fourths of the pension which would be payable to him, if restricted, on account of a wound.

28. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years.

29. Family pension and gratuity will be granted as follows:—

Senior Sub-Adjutant Surgeons, not above, or below, of Lieutenant.
Senior Sub-Adjutant Surgeons, not above, or below, of Lieutenant.
Sub-Adjutant Surgeons as Lieutenants.

Form of application for admission to the classification for "Indian Military Police" is to be sent on the 15th May 1916.

1. * Candidate's name and his home or village name in full in English.
2. * Father's name and his home or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.
6. Date of birth.
7. Date and page of the Government notice of the candidate's name in the stop short portion of the Upper Secondary Examination in the Government Examination of the Madras University.
(The application should directly state what score he has secured.)
8. Present address in full.
9. Place in which candidate desires to be employed.
10. The vernacular language in which the candidate wishes to be employed.
11. Whether candidate has received the certificate required in paragraphs 2 and 7 of the notice.

* If the applicant has a Christian name, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "home or village name."

The following papers should be attached to the application:—

- (1) A Caste certificate (Ex. 2).
- (2) A certificate of character.
- (3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, residence and present marks signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer, and
- (4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination in the Government Examination, or the Government School Leaving Certificate.

The certificate of health, which should state marks of the candidate, must be sent with the application.

Enrol and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

R.R.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or returned for a subsequent application.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th March 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMMITTEE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE MADRAS-BERHA SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that twelve candidates will be entertained for the Sub-Adjutant Surgeon Branch of the Madras Subordinate Medical Department.

1. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty-one years of age on date of admission into the Medical School, i.e., on the 1st July next, and they must produce testimonials as to character and certificates of age, residence, personal status, and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment.

Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Government Examination of the Madras University in the completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate, as the case of holders of these certificates, however, a selection will be made by the Surgeon-General.

2. Should the number of applications exceed twelve, the candidates will be subjected to a competitive examination in the English language and in Tamil.

3. Applications prepared in manuscript in accordance with the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 1, must be sent to the Personal Assistant with the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, or the care of holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates and to the undersigned in other cases, on or before the 31st March 1916. The application should also be accompanied by a security bond * executed by the parent, guardian, relative

* The clause before which the bonds of security may be executed are mentioned on the face of the form of application.

as a friend of the candidate binding himself (1) that the selected pupil will complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government.

4. Holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School Leaving Certificate during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (1) a student certificate obtained from the head of their school which should accurately be in accordance with the Secondary School Leaving Certificate and (2) an extract certified by the head of the school showing the marks obtained at the last two annual examinations. The original Secondary School Leaving Certificate should be forwarded on or before 1st June 1944, pending receipt of which selection will not be made.

5. Each application must be accompanied by "Application for admission to the Examination for Madras School Leaving Certificate" Form, and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the Examination Fee of Rs. 5 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be received for a subsequent examination.

Applications from candidates over the prescribed age and the one received after the deadline, will not be considered. No notice will be taken of applications for exemption from the age limit.

7. Interested candidates may obtain a form of entry based from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeon at Madras.

8. The examination, which will be conducted by means of printed papers, will be held on Monday, the 13th May 1944, at any Civil station of the Madras Presidency where there may be a medical officer in attendance.

9. Successful candidates will be designated "Madras-School Medical pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Bangalore, Bangalore at Mysore, on the 1st July 1944.

10. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years. During the first year of payment the students will be Rs. 9, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for the first, second, third and fourth year respectively. Tuition fees will be supplied free of cost. On completion of the fourth year of study, students who are found on examination to be qualified for advancement will be appointed to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade in Madras. They will be required to produce certificates of physical fitness after each year and before proceeding to Madras for service.

11. The following is the scale of pay for which Sub-Assistant Surgeons will become eligible—

	Rs.
Senior Grade, 1st class, 3 per cent of the total strength	445 per annum.
Senior Grade, 2nd class, 10 per cent of the total strength	325 "
First Grade, over 15 years' service	310 "
Second Grade, from 1 to 15 years' service	275 "
Third Grade, from 5 to 15 years' service	250 "
Fourth Grade, from 1 to 5 years' service	225 "

12. Allowances of the rates mentioned below are given in addition to the pay as stated herein—

(a) For independence of charge Rs. 15 per annum.

(b) For maintenance of independence of locality and discharges of provisions in remote specified localities at 50 per cent, an allowance subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 a month.

(c) For extra duty in addition to those of independent appointments, on charge of a Civil Jail or Military Police Hospital, Lock-up, Infirmary, registered Dispensary, etc., Rs. 10 per annum.

(d) For the maintenance and feeding of cattle for slaughter or for the supervision of convicts in small public and private jails, an allowance not exceeding Rs. 10 per annum.

(e) An Superintendent of a small or sub-class Jail (there are at present four such charges) Rs. 20 to 75 per annum.

(f) While serving in whole time, Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of Jail Hospitals, the following allowances are given as compensation in lieu of private practice—

(g) When once this non Sub-Assistant Surgeons is employed, for Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons will draw Rs. 25 per annum and the Junior Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be Rs. 15 per annum. In other cases the allowance will be Rs. 15 per annum.

(h) Rs. 10 per annum or Rs. 150 annually for special care and attendance to inmates of jail.

Similar allowances are granted if appointed to lock-up stations.

(i) An allowance of Rs. 10 per annum will be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are absent from their own local quarters on duty connected with epidemic diseases.

(j) An allowance of seven shillings a day will be paid to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are absent on duty.

13. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

14. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

15. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

16. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

17. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

18. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

19. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

20. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

21. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

22. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

23. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

24. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

25. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

26. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

27. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

28. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

29. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by seniority in the second grade. The number in the two lowest grades being limited, promotion may take place on the basis of seniority in the first grade.

7. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School-Leaving Certificate during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (1) a modest certificate obtained from the head of their schools which would certify to the extent of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and (2) an extract certified by the head of the school showing the marks obtained at the last two terminal examinations. The original Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be forwarded on or before 1st June 1936 pending receipt of which selection will not be made.

8. Successful candidates will be designated "Civil Medical Pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Madras, Mysore, Tanjore, or Tanjore, as ordered, on 1st July next.

9. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years, and stipend for each year will be Rs. 8 per mensem. Teaching books will be supplied free of cost. On the completion of the fourth year of study, an examination is provided for advancement; they will be promoted to the grade of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon and secure the undergraduate salary contingent on their successfully passing the postgraduate examinations in one of the two premedicines.

	Fee.	Grants, etc.,
Under five years' service (Fourth grade)	30	
From five to ten years' service (Third grade)	40	Rs. 10 per mensem. Special allowances are also granted when serving in specially districts, etc.
From eleven to fifteen years' service (Second grade)	40	
From sixteen to twenty years' service (First grade)	40	
Senior Grade, Second class	50	
Do, First class	55	

10. An allowance for house-rent will be granted, in addition, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 8 per mensem in the Presidency Town and at Rs. 6 per mensem in the suburbs, irrespective of whether or whether held tenanted appointments, when a quarters are provided, on the conditions that (1) no independent houses assigned to Government institutions, their condition is within a reasonable distance of the institution in question and its situation is approved by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or other officer as far as they are serving and (2) no quarters other than those quarters most with the approval of the District Surgeon in the City of Madras or of the President, Local Board, or Chairman, Municipal Council, in the suburbs and that the District Surgeon in Madras or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in the suburbs in every case certify to the quarters being within a reasonable distance of the institution to which the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is attached.

11. Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Unreserved Civil Service.

12. Successful candidates will be bound by articles of agreement to serve Government for a period of five years from date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical School.

13. Extraordinary circumstances Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required to serve only in the Presidency of Madras, but they will be liable for temporary duty either Civil or Military elsewhere, should Government require their services to be so transferred.

14. Incoming candidates may obtain a form of money bond from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeon at Madras.

Form of application for admission in the Association for "Civil Medical Pupils" is to be filed on the 13th May 1936.

1. Candidate's name and his home or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his home or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Cast and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.

Age.

Date of birth.

6. Last and page of the Gazette announcing the candidate's name to the Madras Medical Association of the Madras Presidency or the corresponding portion of the Mysore Sanitary Association.

[That the candidate should state distinctly what examination he has passed.]

7. Present, a candidate's caste, rank, village, address as full.
8. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
9. Candidate's language and other details to be furnished in.
10. Whether candidate has obtained for certificate of request in paragraph 5 and 6 at the station.

11. The applicant is a Hindu, if a "Christian" name will be given instead of the "home or village name."

12. The following points should be obtained in the application:

- (1) A true copy of the Rs. 5
- (2) A certificate of character
- (3) A certificate of present status, age, education and personal worth signed by a Government Medical Officer.
- (4) A certificate of having passed the necessary portion of the Mysore Sanitary Association or the Madras Medical Association of the Madras Presidency, or the Presidency Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and
- (5) A money bond of approved form as a condition, a Sub-Assistant, a Village Head, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer in a Civil Surgeon.

The certificate of health, which should also show marks of disfigurement, should bear date of application.

Signature and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application has not properly filed up in every respect, it will be returned, to the applicant who has made will not be considered for consideration, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order.)

"Box of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 10th March 1936.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

EXAMINANT SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION—MARCH 1914.

NOTICES.

Candidates in all the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own Pens and Pencils; these in (1) Elementary Mathematics, (2) Algebra and Geometry, (3) Practical Mathematics, (4) Trigonometry, (5) Physics and (6) Chemistry, their own mathematical instruments, viz., a full rule graduated in inches and centimetres and sub-divisions, an set-square, dividers, compasses and a hard pencil; those in Typewriting, typewriters and necessary stationery, and those in Geography, etc. Maps and Itinerary, in Sub-topography and Commercial Geography, and in Book-keeping and Typewriting, rulers, set-squares, letter and rule of 12s or more scales (preferably black-ink) for map-drawing, drawing linen or book-binding, etc.

7. Chemistry.—Candidates in this subject will be permitted, if they desire it, to use a stand for making drawings of apparatus.

8. Short-hand.—Candidates in this subject will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a typewriter. They will not be supplied with any "blank" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "blank" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, an extra time will be given to him to complete his lesson before the machine is out of order and being put right.

9. Type writing.—Students of institutions who are desirous that their pupils in this subject should be examined in London, should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned three days before the examination in this subject and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At least every four candidates must have one machine among them for the batch examination.

Instructors at institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination room on the morning before the exam, where of the nature desired to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will instruct the last to his instructor if he is writing outside as the principal, and will permit him to enter the room (though the candidate may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to adjust the machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent signs a responsibility in this matter; his action will be guided by policy, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the instructor. The same rule will be applied in a candidate is responsible for his machine while the machine is out of order and being put right.

10. Mathematics and Book-keeping.—Candidates must bring to the examination room, stationery, tables, necessary tape, materials for the heavy work, specimens of their finished work, and writing tables.

11. A copy of the official list will be posted at the school concerned a day or two before the examination, and candidates will find their names, but, the numbers of their secondary school Leaving Certificate in this list.

12. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room before he wears a shirt and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of an examination after once quitting it, save to leave the room without finally giving up his answer.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) To candidates will be allowed to take into the examination room, slates, books, ruled sheets, newspapers or papers of any kind. Any one detected in the violation of this rule or leaving answers in any other person's will be removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent and who submit a written declaration through the Superintendent, giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and formal such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examining at the proper time and yet the proposed form. The names of such candidates will not be entered unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to an oversight of theirs.

(7) Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their names entered. In all cases where permission has been granted, the Superintendent is left permitting the change should be procured for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will give from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-book. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will give the same answer, but will not so communicate his place.

(9) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and number entered will not be valued. The answer-books should be fastened together at the top, bound together.

End

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ash or papers on the floor.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 3rd March 1914.

G. HADDON,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

The examination will be conducted in the order of ages and subjects shown in the subjoined table:—

Days and dates.	Hours.	Subjects.
Monday, 23rd March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English (First paper). Lat. (Second paper).
Tuesday, 24th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Elementary Mathematics. Trigonometry and Traversal (Group A).
Wednesday, 25th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Languages (Group C). History of England; First Book Mathematics.
Thursday, 26th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Algebra and Geometry; Agriculture; Music. Physics (Continued).
Friday, 27th March.	8 a.m. to 11 a.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.	Book-keeping and Book-binding. Physics (Practical)—First Book (a). Lat. (Practical)—Second Book (a).
Saturday, 1st April.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic; Typewriting; Physics. Geometry (Theoretical); Zoology.
Sunday, 2nd April.	8-10 a.m. to 10-12 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Geometry (Practical)—First Book (a). Lat. (Practical)—Second Book (a). Physics—writing and drawing.
Wednesday, 9th April.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	History (Continued). Lat. (Practical) (a).
Thursday, 10th April.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Commercial Arithmetic and Geography. Book-keeping (a).
Friday, 11th April.	---	Typewriting (First paper—typed and second paper—dictated, etc.) (a).

(a) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(b) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(c) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(d) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(e) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(f) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(g) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(h) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(i) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(j) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(k) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(l) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(m) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(n) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(o) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(p) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(q) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(r) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(s) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(t) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(u) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(v) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(w) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(x) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(y) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(z) English for the First and Intermediate Examinations in English, Geography and History will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent (see annex).

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 3rd March 1914.

G. HADDON,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

SPECIAL REGULATION SHOWS THE SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE FIRST OF THOSE WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING RE-ENTRY FOR SECONDARY GRADE TRAINING—MARCH 1915

NOTICE.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table:—

Days and dates.	Hours.	Subjects.
MON., 22d March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English (First paper)— do. (Second paper)
Tuesday, 23d March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Elementary Mathematics. Euclidean (Propositions and Theorems) (Group A.)
Wednesday, 24th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Languages (Group B). History of England, Practical Mathematics.
Thursday, 25th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Algebra and Geometry.
Friday, 26th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	History of India. Geography.
Saturday, 27th March.	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Chemistry (A).
Sunday, 28th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Science. Biology (Practical) (A).

(a) Pupils in the Practical Examination in Biology will receive all necessary instructions from the Chief Examiner, together with the list of questions in Chemistry in accordance with the special examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 14th March 1915.

G. MADHON,
Secretary, School Leaving Certificate Board.

Candidates in all the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own pens and pencils; these are (i) *Elementary Mathematics*, (ii) *Algebra and Geometry*, (iii) *Practical Mathematics* and (iv) *Chemistry*, their own mathematical instruments, viz., a foot rule graduated in inches and centimeters and subdivisions, protractor, set squares, dividers, compass and a hard pencil; these in *Algebra*, *Indian*, *History*, *Mathematics*, *Science* and *Latin* of two or more inches (silver or black ink) for map-drawing.

(c) *Chemistry*.—Candidates in this subject will be permitted, if they desire it, to use a stand for making drawings of apparatus.

2. A copy of the manual list will be posted at the school selected as the place of examination a day or two before the examination, and candidates will be expected to leave their register numbers from this list.

3. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good reasons require it, a white covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are clean and English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without fairly giving up his answer.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate, will be at once removed from the room and the candidate reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, gloves, books, notes, sheets, manuscripts or part of any book. Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practice will be removed from the room and the offence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and bearing with evidence to prove the genuineness of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The names of such candidates will not be entered unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(7) Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they sought to have registered must not expect to have their answer valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the superintendent is (after permitting) the change should be produced by the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will take from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-book. Any candidate waiting to see any question of the Superintendent will present the same answer, but will sit on no account leave his place.

(9) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and register number affixed will not be valued. In the answer-books to be supplied to candidates, the words "Candidate number" will be filled printed; the word "Candidate" should be substituted by the word "Register" in the case of the answer-books used for the Special Examination. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to take up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 4th March 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

PROGRESS SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

English Examination, 1917.

Text-books in English.

It is hereby notified that the book entitled "Kisses and Tears Under the Great War" (D. & Widdows) published by Messrs. Hacks & Son, Limited, has been prescribed in place of "Great Britain and the Foreign Crisis" (unpublished) and as an alternative text-book in English for use detailed study is "Government and the New" (J. & T. Townsend) published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Limited.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 10th March 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

In the list of successful candidates at the Intermediate Examination in Arts, 1915, published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated July 22, 1915, page 11—
For "1915 Intermediate Arts, Passes B" read "1915 Intermediate Arts, P.H."

(By order.)

Secret Office, 4th March 1916.

F. DEWESBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

EXAMINATIONS, 1916.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES REGARDING HALL TICKETS.

Candidates for the approaching Matriculation Examination, Intermediate Examination in Arts, and B.A. Degree Examinations who are to be examined at Madras may obtain their hall tickets at the Secret Office on or after the dates specified below—

Examination	Date when hall tickets will be issued.
Matriculation examination	From Monday, 20th March 1916.
Intermediate Arts examination	Do.
B.A. Degree examination (Old and New)	From Wednesday, 22nd March 1916.

Students of Institutions at Madras who may wish to be furnished with the hall tickets of their examinations in Arts on or after Monday, the 20th March 1916, and in the case of the B.A. Degree Examination (New Regulation) on or after the 22nd March 1916, a list showing the names of candidates in full arranged in alphabetical order. In the case of the Intermediate Examination in Arts the list of names should also be arranged separately under the different groups given by the candidates.

Candidates for all the other University examinations to be held at Madras may obtain their hall tickets at the Secret Office a week before the commencement of those examinations.

Candidates for examinations who are to be examined at centres other than Madras must obtain their hall tickets from the Chief Superintendents of the respective centres.

Communications to the Registrar from candidates requiring information relating to the validity of Examinations fees will not receive attention until after the publication of the results in the Port St. George Gazette, General or Extra, however, and be accompanied by adequate proof.

(By order.)

Secret Office, 7th March 1916.

F. DEWESBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

EE-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, VIMADAPATAN,
WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE NOT KNOWN.

Managers and heads of institutions and of other offices, public and private, in which the undersigned are students of the Government Training School, Vangpaphan, are employed, are requested to be good enough to intimate the fact to the undersigned so as to enable him to take steps to see that the confidence of the board exerted by them, while under training, are justified. —

Serial number.	Military number.	Name.	Form of parents or guardian.	Occupation of parent or guardian.	Where born in village.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
2	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	Yasutaka	Do.	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
3	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
4	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
5	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
6	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
7	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
8	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
9	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
10	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
11	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
12	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
13	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
14	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
15	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
16	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
17	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
18	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
19	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.
20	422	Yasutaka Kamekura	M. Kamekura	Teacher	Shimizu, Niigata-ken.

Age when under training.	Years of training.	Grade for which trained.	Refers to which has employed.	Period of service for 20 hr. per week.	Amount of service rendered during the training period.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 30	1881	Lower Elementary.	Epiphany School, Chesham.	1881-82	87 5 3
2 32	1880	"	St. Vincent's School, Chesham.	8 7	88 1 3
3 32	1884	"	Do.		
4 33	1881-1886	High School.	Epiphany School, Chesham.	1 4	88 10 3
5 31	Do.	Lower Elementary.	Epiphany School, Chesham.	1 4	88 10 3
6 33	Do.	Lower Elementary.	Epiphany School, Chesham.	1 4	88 10 3
7 38	Do.	Lower Elementary.	Epiphany School, Chesham.	1 4	88 10 3
8 34	1888	"	Epiphany School, Chesham.	1 4	88 10 3
9 32	1888	"	Epiphany School, Chesham.	1 4	88 10 3
10 30	1878 and 1880	Lower Elementary.	Epiphany School, Chesham.	1 4	88 10 3
11 30	1881 and 1882	"	Do.	1 4	88 10 3
12 31	1881 and 1882	"	Do.	1 4	88 10 3
13 30	1881 and 1882	"	Do.	1 4	88 10 3
14 30	1881	"	Do.	1 4	88 10 3
15 30	1881 and 1882	"	Do.	1 4	88 10 3
16 30	Do.	"	Do.	1 4	88 10 3
17 30	Do.	"	Do.	1 4	88 10 3

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—MARCH 1914.

LIST OF CANDIDATES AND SUPERVISORS, BY EXAMINATION.

Candidates.	Place of Examination.	Supervisor.
1. Jeyare	Madras Training School, Jeyare	Headmaster.
2. Shanmukha	Government Training School, Shanmukha	Do.
3. Seshayya	Do. Seshayya	Do.
4. Chinnai	Do. Chinnai	Do.
5. Periyappa	Do. Periyappa	Do.
6. Vengalpet	(a) Do. Vengalpet	Headmaster.
	(b) Queen Mary High School, Vengalpet, for Mahomedan women only.	Headmaster.
7. Rajahmundry	(a) Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry.	Do.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	Do.
8. Madhavachari	Government Secondary School, Madhavachari	Do.
9. Gonda	C. R. M. Training School, Gonda	Correspondent.
	(a) C. R. M. Normal School, Gonda	Do.
10. Madhavaram	(a) C. R. M. Stanley Memorial Training School for Mistresses	Do.
	(b) Government Training School, Bunter	Headmaster.
11. Guntur	(a) Government Training School for Mahomedan Women, Guntur (for Mahomedan women only).	Headmaster.
	(b) A. B. M. Training School, Guntur	Correspondent.
12. Gopala	Government Training School, Gopala	Headmaster.
13. Chinnai	Do. Chinnai	Do.
14. Seshayya	Do. Seshayya	Do.
15. Seshayya	Do. Seshayya	Do.
16. Seshayya	Do. Seshayya	Do.
17. Seshayya	Do. Seshayya	Do.
18. Seshayya	S.P.S. Training School, Seshayya	Correspondent.
19. Kurnool	Government Training School, Kurnool	Headmaster.
	(a) Government Training School, Kurnool	Do.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Kurnool.	Do.
	(c) Government Training School for Mahomedan Women, Kurnool.	Do.
20. Madras	(a) Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane.	Superintendent.
	(b) T. F. C. M. Training School, Rajahmundry	Do.
	(c) Government Robert Training School for Mahomedan Women, Rajahmundry (for Mahomedan women only).	Headmaster.
21. Suddipet	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Suddipet.	Headmaster.
22. Bangalore	Government Training School, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do.
23. Chinnai	Government Training School, Chinnai	Do.
24. Seshayya	Do. Seshayya	Do.
25. Seshayya	Do. Seshayya	Do.
26. Chinnai	Do. Chinnai	Do.
27. Chinnai	(a) Government Training School for Mistresses, Chinnai (for Mahomedan women only).	Headmaster.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Chinnai (for Mahomedan women only).	Headmaster.
28. Chinnai	Government Training School, Chinnai	Headmaster.
29. Vengalpet	Do. Vengalpet	Do.
30. Seshayya	(a) Government Training School for Mahomedan Women, Seshayya (for Mahomedan women only).	Headmaster.
	(b) Government Training School for Mahomedan Women, Seshayya (for Mahomedan women only).	Headmaster.
31. Seshayya	Government Training School, Seshayya	Correspondent.
32. Seshayya	Government Training School, Seshayya	Headmaster.
33. Seshayya	(a) Government Training School for Mahomedan Women, Seshayya (for Mahomedan women only).	Correspondent.
	(b) Government Training School for Mahomedan Women, Seshayya (for Mahomedan women only).	Correspondent.
34. Madras	Cape Hall Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	Do.
35. Seshayya	Government Training School, Seshayya	Headmaster.
36. Seshayya	A. B. M. Training School, Seshayya	Correspondent.
37. Seshayya	Government Training School, Seshayya	Headmaster.
38. Seshayya	(a) C. R. M. Training School, Seshayya (for Mahomedan women only).	Correspondent of the School and the First Assistant, Government Training School, Seshayya.
	(b) Seshayya Training School, Seshayya (for Mahomedan women only).	Principal.

* This school is temporarily allowed to accept women in place of and therefore the examination will be held at Seshayya and not at Seshayya. Women who attend Seshayya should go to Seshayya.

† Seshayya is temporarily allowed to accept women in place of and therefore the examination will be held at Seshayya and not at Seshayya. Women who attend Seshayya should go to Seshayya.

Grades.	Place of Examination.	Superintendent.
39. Normal ..	S.P.G. Training School, Nassau ..	Correspondent.
40. College ..	Government Training School, Colinet ..	Headmaster.
41. Teachers ..	Barnes College, Trelbary ..	Principal.
42. Rodgers ..	Government Training School, Bridgetown ..	Headmaster.
43. Missions ..	Do. ..	Do.
44. Managers ..	Do. ..	Do.
45. Minors ..	Do. ..	Do.

Madras, 10th February 1916.

M. S. H. THOMPSON,
As. Inspector of Education and Training Schools.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, DINDIGUL AND TIRUNELVELI.

The Inspector of Schools, South Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Inspector and the Managers of aided schools in the districts of Madras, Tanjore and Tirunelveli that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1916 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge—

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of students available.		Total.
		Elementary higher grade.	Elementary lower grade.	
1.	Government Training School, Dindigul ..	11 (10 for teachers from Madras District.) 1 (for teachers from District of Coim.)	11 (for teachers from Madras District.) 11 (for teachers from District of Coim.)	22
2.	Do. Tirunelveli ..	12 (for teachers from Tirunelveli District.)	12 (for teachers from Tirunelveli District.) 12 (for teachers from District of Coim.)	42

3. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of both the higher and the lower elementary grades.

4. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers. The Inspectors of Schools, South Circle will be requested to make the selection of candidates from Tanjore District and forward the list with the necessary documents to us in each the Inspector of Schools, South Circle, not later than 25th May 1916.

5. The Sub-Inspector of Madras and Tirunelveli districts are requested to forward to the Assistant Inspectors concerned two lists—one of the selected and the other of rejected candidates.

6. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be received and submitted in a consolidated form to the Assistant Inspectors of Madras and Tirunelveli by the Inspector of Schools, South Circle by 1st July 1916. The names of the candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate inspecting officers draw their selection which should be regulated with reference to the candidates' general educational attainments, their service as teachers, their need for training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of age laid under Rule 111 of the Madras Educational Byes should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by Rule 112. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

7. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

8. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or assuming when there is a doubt as to whether an orally selected candidate is suitable for the position.

9. In the selection of the candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

10. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates with allowances from local boards or voluntary societies will be admitted for training. The admission of two students will also be considered.

11. As regards qualifications for admission only those candidates who have satisfactorily undergone a course of instruction in the third form or seventh standard and have been found to be competent to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school leaving certificate of the seventh standard, are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class; and only those who have passed the late Primary examination, or a corresponding public or school examination or whose statements in the system of the inspecting officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the elementary lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above the minimum requirements. The certificates of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness is requested

only from selected candidates. Separate merit certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an inspecting officer.

14. There are two boards attached to the Government Training School, Beaufort—one for English and the other for Non-English speaking students of the school. All registered students who do not live with their families or with relatives will be required to become members of the respective boards.

15. Printed application forms can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools at the office.

16. The consolidated list from the Assistant Inspectors of Malacca and Tanjong districts should reach the Inspector of Schools before May 10th, 1914.

Camp Telokor, 2nd March 1914.

F. G. MCGEE,
Asp. Inspector of Schools, Straits Settlements.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE FIRST QUARTER—1914.

The Inspector of Schools, I Civil, hereby notifies for the information of Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Managers of Aided Schools that candidates for admission to the Elementary Grade will be admitted for training in the Government Training Schools noted below:—

No.	Name of the Institution.	Number of places available.			Date of admission.
		Elementary.		Total.	
		Higher.	Lower.		
1	Government Training School, Singapore.	24	28	52	1st July 1914.
2	Do. Perak.	—	12	12	Do.
3	Do. Klang.	—	17	17	Do.
4	Do. Seremban.	18*	35	53	1st.
5	Do. Kuala Lumpur.	—	11	11	1st.
6	Do. Kajang.	—	15	15	2nd.

* (18 ordinary, 6 agency).

1. The period of training is two years in the case of students of the Elementary Grade—Higher and Lower.

2. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation from subordinate inspecting officers.

3. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Assistant Inspectors applications in the prescribed form. These applications will be transmitted to the Assistant Inspector's office. Two lists should be submitted by the office—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates separately for each Training School.

4. The names of candidates in the selected list should appear in the order of precedence.

5. The Assistant Inspectors will submit for each Training School along with the selected list a tentative list of candidates of not more than six to be named in the order of precedence, in the place of those who fail to join.

7. Article 114, Malacca Educational Rules—age limit—should be strictly enforced in the selection of candidates.

8. Reasons for rejection should be fully given against each candidate in the rejected list.

9. In addition to Provincial stipendiation candidates whose stipends are paid by Local Boards will be selected for training. The Assistant Inspectors will submit list of such students—Board and Municipal separately—with the following additional information:—

(1) Allowment made in the Budget for 1914-15.

(2) Amount that should be paid in the amount to be paid to teachers already under training.

(3) Amount available for payment to teachers selected during 1914-15.

10. Teachers holding permanent or sub. pro tem appointments as Board or Municipal schools should not be recommended except in very special circumstances for Provincial stipends. They should be paid from the Board's resources.

11. The inspecting officers should recommend only such men as have been teachers before and possess definite evidence of adopting teacher's profession.

12. The inspecting officers should select only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of third year or seventh standard and have been found fully promising in the next highest class, for Elementary Higher Grade and those who have passed the last Primary school examination or a corresponding Public or school examination for Elementary Lower. Preference may be given to those whose educational attainments are above their minimum.

13. The general selection certificate of candidates should be submitted in original with the applications.

14. In the case of applications signed by inspecting officers and Principals of Local Boards separate merit certificates need not be submitted.

15. The applications of candidates selected to be signed by should invariably be signed by the Principals of Local Boards.

16. Printed forms of applications may be had on application to the Inspector of Schools.

17. The consolidated list from the Assistant Inspectors should reach the office before the 10th May 1914.

Camp Telokor, 2nd March 1914.

G. HENNINGSON,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSSES, CALCUTTA.

Applications are invited from candidates for admission to Elementary Grade training into the Government Training School for Mistresses, Calcutta. Candidates for Secondary Grade training will also be admitted at this school under the special sanction of the Director.

2. The period of training will be two years and one year respectively from 1st July 1916 in the case of Elementary and Secondary Grade candidates.

3. Rates of stipend are shown below:—

Secondary Grade Hindu Mistresses	Do	Other Mistresses	Rs. A. P.
Dispendaries who have completed their studies in the seventh standard or Part III	14 0 0
Hindu Mistresses	10 0 0
Provincials	8 0 0
Mahomedans	10 0 0
Others	8 0 0

4. A grant-in-aid allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per annum will be given to caste Hindu women whose age is below 18 and who are not permanent residents of Calcutta and who have no relatives in this town. The allowance is payable only to those who live with a legal guardian.

5. Applications for admission shall be sent through the Inspecting officers, the President of Local Boards, the Managers of Municipal Councils and the Managers of Secondary schools. Applications otherwise received will be rejected.

6. The following certificates in original shall be attached to the application:—

(a) A certificate of health and vaccination signed by a competent medical authority.

(b) A general education certificate signed by a competent authority.

(c) A certificate of conduct signed by an inspecting officer or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Manager or Headmaster of a recognized Secondary school. Certificates signed by superintendents of schools, the Managers of Elementary schools and Secretaries of Municipal Councils will not be accepted.

(d) A certificate of age (Baptism certificate in the case of Christians).

7. All applications for admission should be forwarded so as to reach the undersigned not later than 10th April 1916. Applications received after that date will be returned.

8. Persons of application may be obtained on request from the Inspectors.

9. The number of admissions in this school will be restricted to thirty candidates and preference will be given in the order given below:—

(a) Teachers employed in public schools.

(b) Persons in whom Local Boards or Municipal Councils have given provisional appointments in schools under their management.

(c) Persons selected by managers or inspecting officers under an agreement to be employed as teachers.

(d) Persons desirous of adopting the teachers' profession.

10. An entrance examination in (1) Vernacular language, (2) General knowledge and (3) Arithmetic will be held in this school by the Inspectors for all intending candidates on Monday the 17th April 1916 and candidates who fail after candidates will be chosen in the order in which they pass.

Government Training School for Mistresses,
Calcutta, 25th March 1916.

B. VINCENT,
Inspector.

ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSSES, COIMBATORE.

The Inspectors, Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore, hereby inform, that applications from candidates, who seek admission for elementary grade training, are invited (in the date of this publication) and that they will be admitted for training in July 1916. Candidates for secondary grade training will also be admitted under special sanction of the Director.

The rates of stipend will be as follows:—

Secondary grade Hindu Mistresses	Do	Do	Do	Rs. A. P.
after Matriculation	14 0 0
Dispendaries who have completed their studies in the seventh standard or Part III	10 0 0
Hindu Mistresses	10 0 0
Provincials	8 0 0
Mahomedans	10 0 0
Others	8 0 0

A grant-in-aid allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per annum will be given to caste Hindu women whose age is below 18 and who are not permanent residents of Coimbatore.

The period of training will be two years and one year respectively from 1st July 1916 in the case of elementary and secondary grade candidates.

Candidates desirous of undergoing training shall send in their applications, together with original certificates of age, health and vaccination (signed by a competent medical authority), general

education and character (signed by an Inspector, Inspector or an Assistant Inspector or by a Sub-Inspector, Inspector of Schools, the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, the Principal or Manager or Head Teacher of a recognized college or secondary school) as on or on or on the first day of the month of April 1916. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

Application forms can be had from the Headmaster. Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmaster.

An entrance examination in (1) Vernacular language, (2) General knowledge, and (3) Arithmetic will be held on the 14th April 1916. Candidates who fail in the above conditions will be chosen in the order in which they pass.

Government Training School for Mistresses,
Bangalore, 14th March 1916.

G. K. KAWALYA,
Inspector.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, MANGALORE.

Applications are invited from candidates for admission to Elementary Grade training into the Government Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.

1. The period of training will be two years.

2. Dates of admission are shown below.

Slip-candidates who have completed their studies in the required standard	No. A. P.		
	10	11	12
Slip-candidates who have completed their studies in the required standard	10	11	12
Hindu Matrons	10	11	12
Muslim Matrons	10	11	12
Parvathas	10	11	12
Others	10	11	12

3. A quarterly allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per month will be given to Hindu Matrons who are below 15 and who are not permanent residents of the town and who have no relatives residing there. The allowance is payable only to those who live with a legal guardian and who will be held responsible for the school of the applicant, etc., received.

4. Applications for admission shall be sent through the Inspecting Officers, the Presidents of Local Boards, the Chairmen of Municipal Councils and the Managers of Secondary Schools, as on or on the first day of the month of April 1916. Applications received after that date will be returned.

5. The following certificates in original shall be attached to the application:—
(a) A certificate of health and vaccination signed by a competent authority.
(b) A general education certificate signed by a competent authority.
(c) A certificate of conduct signed by the Manager or Headmaster of a recognized Secondary School. Certificates signed by Superintendents of Schools, the Managers of Elementary Schools and Chairmen of Municipal Councils will not be accepted.

6. Forms of application can be obtained on request from the Headmaster.

7. The Assistant and Sub-Inspector, the Presidents of Local Boards and the Chairmen of Municipal Councils are requested to be good enough to obtain applications from returned teachers who are employed or proposed to be employed in the Girls' Schools under them and to transmit them with their recommendations.

8. An entrance examination in (1) Vernacular language, (2) General knowledge, (3) Arithmetic will be held on April 1916 and candidates who fail in the above conditions will be chosen in the order in which they pass.

Government Training School for Mistresses,
Bangalore, 14th March 1916.

G. DEBOUSA,
Asst. Headmaster.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from duly qualified teachers for employment as a teacher for imparting instruction to students in the Central Jail, Bellary, on a salary of Rs. 25—1—00. Preference will be given to a candidate who can teach Telugu as well as English. The appointment is permanent and the selected candidate will be confirmed if he gives satisfaction during a period of probation extending over six months, subject to the usual rules regarding physical fitness.

Central Jail, Bellary.
22nd February 1916.

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

Applications are invited from qualified Mistresses of the elementary grade for the following posts:—

(1) Temporary substitute in Rs. 20 per month in the Government Hindu Girls' school at Madan, (North Arcot district) and (2) Government Mohammedan Girls' school, Kollonur.

3. In the case of appointment (3), a knowledge of Hindustani to speak, read and write is essential.

Madan, 24th February 1916.

G. M. LYNCH,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central District.

Advertisements are invited from duly qualified trained candidates for employment as a teacher for imparting instruction to students in the District Jail, Palamcottah, on a salary of Rs. 25-4-0. The applicant should state their age, highest educational qualification and the name of the school in which they underwent training. Only candidates whose résumés are Tamil need apply.

District Jail, Palamcottah.
7th March 1916.

A. J. NICHOLAS,
Superintendent.

Advertisements are invited from Mahammadan candidates holding trained teachers' certificates of the secondary grade for the post of "mudri" assistant in the Government Mahammadan Inamgahat Secondary School, Georgetown, Madras, on Rs. 25-4-0. The applicants should state their age and submit copies of testimonials, if any.

Madras, 12th March 1916.

H. A. HART,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

THE FIELDS OF TWO STRAINS AND OTHER SIMILAR by P. F. FROST, M.A., F.R.S. Demy 8vo. 2s 6d cloth. Vols. I and II. (Rs. 10 (10 m.) per set).

BOOKS BY THE LANCET PUBLISHED AND OTHER JOURNALS OF IMPORTANCE CONTAINED ESPECIALLY FROM AN ECONOMIC POINT OF VIEW, by T. BARNESON FLETCHER, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., 1914. Imperial 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 5 or Rs. (25 m.).



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 11.5

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1910.

Figure 1. Example of a typical trial.

Part 22.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTINUED

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

REMARKS

Notice.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

M. K. R., Rajaraja Chinnai Santhi Sagar, from Adishapuram to Treasurer (Tanjore district)

M.H. by *Calceolus Knabiana* Aitai, as here, from Tiruvathi to Adolapuram (Tirupur District).

doi:10.1111/j.1365-3113.2012.04781.x

C. M. SCHMIDT

Transfer General of Identification.

May 2006, 20th March 1976.

Abstract

Appointment.—MR. R. Subbaraya Ayyar Sandanar Ayyar Aravali, *et al.*, Deputy Tahsildar Gaddar in the Nilgiri District, as above and District Muzed of Gaddar.

Black Christ of Indianas as Medicine

7th March 1948.

C. G. MACKAY.

Stygnopoda

Table of Contents

Lashin, Mergatou.

Formation.—The following organisms are weeds in the class of Tangens:—

To the first grade, permanent.

M.D., M.P.H., C. M. Bellows

To the first grade, ref. version.

M.R.Sc. B. Vandera Hall.

M.D. Ph. G. Vasilovskaya Arter.

To the second grade, permanent.

M.R.Sy. V. K. Subagiri Rao
M.R.Sy. N. T. Jeyappa Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. K. Sureswami Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. V. Venkateswara Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. N. Sureswami Ayyar.

To the third grade, permanent.

Mr. J. D. David.
M.R.Sy. M. Madhavan Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. S. Sankaranarayanan Pillai.
Mr. V. T. Seng.
M.R.Sy. M. Subramanyam Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. K. Venkateswara Rao.

To the fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Sy. P. Sankaranarayanan Pillai.
M.R.Sy. N. Manikava.
M.R.Sy. C. P. Govindarajan Madhavan.
M. Sureswami Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. P. Sureswami Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. K. Subramanyam Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. C. D. Perumal Pillai.

To the fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Sy. D. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. S. Govindarajan Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. S. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. D. Sureswami Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. P. Sankaranarayanan Madhavan.
M.R.Sy. S. V. Sankaranarayanan Pillai.
Mr. T. T. Seng.
M.R.Sy. K. M. Sureswami Ayyar.
M.R.Sy. S. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar.

The above promotions will take effect from 1st February 1918.

Board of Revenue (Madras Revenue—Forest),
Madras, 11th March 1918.

G. T. H. BRADY
Asst. Secy.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY, LAND REVENUE AND ASSISTANTS.

Leave—M.R.Sy. P. Venkateswaram Chettiar, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, District, Tenkasi, is granted privilege leave for ten weeks from 1st March 1918 under article 2 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Board of Revenue (Rev. Rev., Sec. I, Ed. and Agr.),
Madras, 7th March 1918.

T. MAGHATHAN,
Secy.

SALT, ARMS AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Sy. Parthasarathy Srinivasan Achari, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Revenue Revenue),
Madras, 8th March 1918.

Extension of Leave—Under article 268 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Joseph Augustine Thomas, Assistant Inspector, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months from 26th March 1918.

Transfer—Mr. George Eddy, Assistant Inspector, is posted to the Western Customs Circle (Madras Revenue Customs). To take effect immediately.

M.R.Sy. Sankaranarayanan Pillai, Assistant Inspector, is posted to the Western Customs Circle (Madras Revenue Customs). To take effect immediately.

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Transfers.—Mr. Arthur Arthur Deighan, Inspector, is transferred from the Karoli to the Tala Circle, via M.E.Ry. Thelon Narumaha Arhahs Anagag, Inspector, ordered to retire. To join expeditiously on relief.

Inspector M.E.Ry. T. Karamah Akahia should hand over charge to the Inspector, Karamah Akahia in the Province of 1st April 1916 and retire.

Mr. George Oswald Dehorne, Inspector, on return from leave is posted to the Karoli Circle. To join on 1st April 1916.

M.E.Ry. Eyyevayag Narumamam Ayer Averag, Inspector, on return from leave, is posted to the Markoyag Circle, via M.E.Ry. Nakhivada Venkha Raja Raa Anagag, Inspector, proceed leave.

M.E.Ry. Duhil Pongawore, Assistant Inspector, on return from leave, is posted to the South Trichinopoly Circle, via M.E.Ry. G. Dunningham, Acting Assistant Inspector, proceed.

Board of Revenue (Foganto Revenue),
Madras, 15th March 1916.

R. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

PURSES.

Leave.—M.E.Ry. R. Yammuram Nayudu, Ranger, fourth grade, Guduvai Upper, is granted privilege leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from 19th February 1916.

Madras, 15th March 1916.

F. I. C. COWLEY-BROWNE,
Secretary of Revenue Northern Circle.

Restoration of Appointment.—M.E.Ry. T. Sathkanyala Nayudu, Ranger, second grade, Solary District, previously ordered to Resign, third grade, for six months, with effect from 25th August 1915 in the order S.O. No. 139 of 1915, dated 27th August 1915, is restored to his former grade from 25th February 1916.

Leave.—Order article 535 of the Civil Service Regulations on six months' leave on medical certificate on half pay granted to M.E.Ry. M. Sathkanyala Nayudu, Ranger, third grade (only see too), in this order S.O. No. 77 of 1915, dated 2nd June 1915, and S.O. of 1915, dated 6th July 1915, is commuted into combined leave—privilege leave for one month and absence days and leave on medical certificate on half pay for four months and eleven days.

Madras, 15th March 1916.

H. B. DEYANT,
Secretary of Revenue, Central Circle.

Promotion.—M. T. Sathkanyala Ayer, Deputy Ranger, first grade, North Salem, is promoted to act as Ranger, sixth grade (temporary), with effect from 1st January 1916.

Trichinopoly, 15th March 1916.

F. M. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary of Revenue, Southern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—Sergeant J. J. Dalmon, Overman, first grade, 5 on the Chidambaram District III Circle, to the IV Circle.

Madras, 15th March 1916.

P. R. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Leave.—M.E.Ry. T. F. Anantharam Ayer, Supervisor, first grade, Vinnagadam division, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 15th January 1916 hereon.

M.E.Ry. S. Raghavachari, Overman, third grade, Guduvai Northern division, is granted privilege leave on medical certificate for six weeks with effect from 15th February 1916 hereon.

Vinnagadam, 7th March 1916.

M. B. KHARAGAP,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Postings.—Mr. R. R. Datta, Assistant Engineer, is, on return from privilege leave, attached to the Superintending Engineer's Office, II Circle, as Permanent Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, with effect from 2nd March 1916 hereon.

M.E.Ry. S. Venkatesh Nayudu, Overman, first grade, for charge of the Overman-division, the division.

Transfer.—M.R.Sy. N. Kachera Esq., Assistant Engineer, from the River Conservancy sub-division, for charge of the Western sub-division, Kutch Western division, see M.R.Sy. B. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Assistant Engineer, proceeding as *three months' privilege leave*.

M.R.Sy. H. Subramanyam Ayyar, Temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Western sub-division, Quiche division, to the Kutch Western division, for charge of the Western sub-division.

M.R.Sy. M. Ramaswami Pillai, Sub-Engineer, from Quiche sub-division, Gulerod Western division, to the River Conservancy sub-division, Kutch Western division.

Mr. G. V. Stephens, temporary Engineer, Gulerod sub-division, Kutch Western division, to the Quiche sub-division, Gulerod Western division.

J. E. LUTHER,

Offg. Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bombay, 12th March 1915.

Transfer.—(1) M.R.Sy. E. P. Marthandam Madhavan, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 40, from the Kutch Western division. To join exceptionally on relief by him (2) *ibid.*

(2) M.R.Sy. A. Krishnamurthy Ayyar, Gulerod second grade, temporary, transferred in Public Works Department Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1540-C, dated 21st February 1915, from the Gulerod Western division, II Circle, to be posted to the Quiche division for the charge of Quiche sub-division. To relieve him (1) *ibid.*

(3) M.R.Sy. P. K. Subramanyam Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, posted to this Circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1540-C, dated 21st February 1915, from the Gulerod Western division, II Circle, to be posted to the Quiche division for the supervision of a scheme for the improvement water supply to the Quiche Factory at Naderam.

The transfer of items (1) and (2) merge with in service to transit pay and travelling allowances.

C. MILDRED,

Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Gulerod, 12th March 1915.

Transfer.—The following transfers are ordered:—

(1) M.R.Sy. Rao Sahib N. Rangapala Ayyangar Ayyangar, Honorary Assistant Engineer, from the South Presidency &c. sec, to the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer. To proceed on relief by him (2).

(2) M.R.Sy. C. S. Gopalakrishnan Esq., Gulerod, 1st grade and 2nd Subordinate, second grade, temporary, from the Quiche division to the South Presidency division, for charge of No. 11 sub-division. To join at once.

J. M. LACEY,

Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Madras, 30th March 1915.

MINUTES.

Police.—Mr. T. Thomas Nee, s.s. &c., appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon, on Rs. 200 plus allowances attached to the appointment is placed at the disposal of the Collector of values for plague vaccination duty, Kutch, see Civil Assistant Surgeon T. Kewara Neeva under orders to Public Health Officer, Gulerod.

The application regarding on page 224, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, regarding M.R.Sy. G. Ramaswami, s.s. &c., is hereby cancelled.

Madras, 7th March 1915.

Police.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Gopal Rao, s.s. &c., under orders to be Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Gulerod, see Civil Assistant Surgeon Mahomed Abdul Wahid Esq., s.s. &c.

Civil Assistant Surgeon Mahomed Abdul Wahid Esq., s.s. &c., on relief at Local Fund Hospital, Madras, to be Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot.

Civil Assistant Surgeon K. G. Kanchana Maan, from Gulerod, Perty, is posted to Gulerod District Sanitary Officer, Madras, see Civil Assistant Surgeon J. P. Coates.

(By order.)

G. A. S. HINGSTON, Esq., I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 12th March 1915.

Police.

Leave.—M.R.Sy. P. K. Subramanyam Ayyangar, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, leaves home for one month from 1st March 1915, under article 243 of the Civil Service Regulations.

P. L. MOORE,

Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 30th March 1915.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 4 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1912, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Colver House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1912 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 4 annas). These should be obtained before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

2351. G. H. Woodfield and F. R. East and Company, Limited. Improvements in and relating to railway rolling stock.

2352. R. H. Gahagan. Improved concrete with arrangement for spraying an coating surfaces.

2353. F. L. Miles. An improved electric heating element.

2354. J. C. Evans. Improvements in the manufacture of sugar.

2355. F. J. Gresham. Improvements in winding apparatus.

2356. The Iron Thread Supply Company, Limited. Improvements in twinning.

2357. William Barnard Clark. Automatic electric pins.

2358. A. A. Bachmann. Improvements in loading and sealing machines for boxes, trunks, safes and the like.

2359. W. M. Schantz. Improvements in pumping plants.

2360. M. D. Rankin. Improvements in method of recovering values from metalliferous wastes.

2361. E. T. Williams. Improvements in refrigerating machines.

2362. Society of Chemical Industry in India. A new process for the manufacture of a liquid black coagulating substance.

2363. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited. Improvements in articles for distance signalling.

2364. H. J. Woodman. Improvements in water meters.

2365. Mrs. M. V. Gupta. Apparatus for the electrolytic production of zinc, copper or other metals.

2366. A. K. Modi. Improvements in the charge of electric wires.

2367. Panchanan Path. Indian medicine to cure Indian leprosy.

2368. R. H. Gahagan. Improved machine sewing horizontal seam.

2369. W. Nixon. Improvements in refrigerating machinery.

2370. A. T. Russell and W. G. Charley. Improvements in or appertaining with hubs of vehicle wheels.

2371. J. N. Gangul and W. S. Street. Improved paint removers.

A. BUTTERWORTH,

Chief Secretary.

Port St. George, 14th March 1916.

CHANK FISHERY LEASE.

Notice is hereby given that the period of three years' lease of the Tanjore Chank Fishery sanctioned by Government in their order No. 5124, Revenue, dated 14th July 1912 to M.R.R. Subbaraya Chett of Chidambaram has expired on and from 29th February 1916 and that the said M.R.R. E. V. Subbaraya Chett of Chidambaram has no authority whatever to collect any Tanjore district chank shells from 1st March 1916.

Governor's Fisheries Office, Tanjore,
1st March 1916.

J. HORRELL,
Superintendent, Port and Chank Fisheries.

TREASURE THROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 4 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undenominated articles of the value of Rs. 15-21-4 was found under the 1st Narayana Pillar in the vacant site behind the house of Sankarappa in the village of Kallu, Madhavaram taluk, Anaimalai district, Madras Presidency.

Description of articles.	Weight.	Estimated value.
Twenty-five small circular pieces of gold with slight depressions on both sides.	26 4 5/8 annas.	45 Rs. 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at Anaimalai at his office at 11 a.m. 30th July 1916, in view to the matter being required law or determined according to law.

Anaimalai Collector's Office,
17th December 1915.

S. W. G. I. MacFARLAN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that, on the 27th January 1916, the undersigned placed at Portor, Cuddapah taluk, found in the mound also belonging to Golat Pedduru, son of Gargala of the said village, treasure consisting of 32 old rupees, one ling of the year 1835, 12 of 1860 and the rest of 1892:-

1. Venkat Rao, daughter of Tappal, Hamsam Niah.
2. Madam Subba, son of Hamsam Niah.
3. Enna Subba, son of Kanna Subba.
4. Venkata Venkatesw.
5. Gargala son Kanna.
6. Venkata Holigala.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on Tuesday the 29th June 1916 at 11 a.m. with a view to the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
27th January 1916.

A. R. SANKETI,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the following articles valued at Rs. 182 was found on 27th November 1915 by Pothanna, son of Sargar Pedduru, and Mayandi, son of Venkanna Thamma of Sreenivas village, Amburwaddam taluk, situated in a mud wall behind the backpash of a few small houses in No. 128 dry land of the same village belonging to Chokkalingam Pillai, village mepal of the same village.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by agent duly authorized before the Collector of Tiruvally at his office at Kottarakkottam on 29th June 1916 in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Number and description of the articles	Weight.	Approximate value.
Fourteen gold coins	8½ Kulanja	Rs. 100

Notice is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the following articles valued at Rs. 12-18-2 was found on 29th December 1915, by Subba Venkata, son of Hamsam, and Subramaniam Namban, son of Subramaniam of Peruvannur village in the Mangalore taluk, buried in the pottu dry land. 2. No. 615/2 of the said village situated partly in the estate of Pothappa Nadas, son of Perumal Nadas and Subramaniam Nadas of the same village.

5. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by agent duly authorized before the Collector of Tiruvally at his office at Kottarakkottam on 29th June 1916 in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Number and description of the articles	Weight.	Approximate value.
Five gold panchadana	4½ Kulanja	Rs. 12 0
Six gold ear rings	1½ Kulanja	5 3 0
Two gold chain bangles	5/50 Kulanja	1 0 0
Two gold bangles bearing the image of Lakshmi.	1/4 Kulanja	1 3 0
Two gold bangles	1/28 Kulanja	2 5 0
Two small panchadana	.....	Of no value.
Prakas Karmasani Pan	.....
One small earthen vessel	.....	Rs. 10 0

Tiruvally Collector's Office,
12th February 1916.

F. R. BEMINGWAY,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that on 29th November 1915 that treasure (two Pothanna rupees and four annas) was found by some 12 persons (Subba Holigala, and 11 others) of Darupudi of 16th mile lat fishing on the Narasimhan-Pothanna mud while digging a well channel on the said mud.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at 5 p.m. on 29th day of August 1916 in the Collector's office, Vinnagupeta, and prove their claims.

Vinnagupeta Collector's Office,
23rd February 1916.

I. T. HARRIS,
Collector.

Return showing the Houses and Dwellings registered in the Municipalities of the Maniz. Department containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Outward Municipalities for the week ending 10th February 1912.

[illegible]

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
10th March 1916.

N. ABRAJIL (SM), *Manager and Assistant,
Office of the Secretary General for Multis.*

NOTES showing the Names and Estates registered in the Districts of the Marine Fisheries during the month of August 1874

[illegible]

Tables showing the Deaths and Burials registered in the Districts of the Marine Department during the month of August 1915—cont.

Pop. Census for Census of 1911.	Population for which Returns were made.	DEATHS—cont.														BIRTHS—cont. as registered and stated.														A further return from returns for previous years, giving the number of children born in the month of 1915.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Register— other causes.		Violence.		Wounds or accidents.		Diseases.		Killed by other causes.		Other.		All other causes.		Still- born or born dead.		Children.		Infants.		Fetuses.		Spontaneous and Abnormal.		Neighbourly Causes.		Legitimate.		All other causes.		Males.		Females.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		Of legal tender age.		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Form showing the Deaths and Deaths registered in various Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zaminadar villages during the month of August 1921.

Population according to Census of 1911.	District.	Population for which returns were received.	MORTALITY.											DEATHS.																
			CAUSE.									Total Deaths.		CAUSE OF DEATH.						Total.		M.		F.						
			Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Dysent.	Malaria.	Kala-azar.	Other Causes.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.			
																												M.	F.	M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1,012,378	Madras ..	1,012,378	0	2	101	2,000	100	20	1,007	1,000	2,007	..	..	65	1,070	22	20	1,007	1,041	1,070	40	40	0	0	..	..	800	200
732,740	Madras ..	732,740	..	..	04	1,100	10	11	800	800	1,701	..	..	14	800	10	4	800	870	870	..	..	1	2	..	..	200	80
1,107,600	Total ..	1,107,600	0	2	105	2,100	110	31	1,807	1,800	3,708	..	..	79	1,870	32	24	1,807	1,911	1,870	40	40	0	0	..	..	1,000	280

Population according to Census of 1911.	District.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—cont.																	M.	F.								
			CAUSE OF DEATH—cont.										All other causes.				All other causes.												
			CAUSE OF DEATH—cont.										All other causes.				All other causes.												
			CAUSE OF DEATH—cont.										All other causes.				All other causes.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,012,378	Madras ..	1,012,378	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
732,740	Madras ..	732,740	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1,107,600	Total ..	1,107,600	20	20	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	

Office of the Railway Commissioners for Madras,
17th November 1921

H. THOMSON, Secy. Genl., I.M.C.
As Secretary, Commissioners for Madras.

[illegible]

[Overhead in most cases]

Figures showing the Entries and Drains registered in the Administration of the National Fisheries during the month of August 1914—cont.

[illegible]

Stresses showing the Storms and Deaths registered in the Memorandum of the Marine Passengers during the month of August 1810

[illegible]

Continued on next page.

[illegible]

Office of the Northern Commissioner for Malaya,
17th November 1916.

H. THOMSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Secretary, Commission for Malaya.

STATISTICS showing Plague Returns and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 11th March 1900.

[illegible]

"REGISTER OF ORIGINALLY PETITIONED MATTERS," I.A.

1. Original petition No. of 191 .
2. Date of Presentation.
3. Petitioner—Name, description and place of abode.
4. Respondent—Name, description and place of abode.
5. Payment of cost and notice of law.
6. Date for respondent's first appearance.
Tribunal for Respondent.
7. Final order, date and result.
8. Number of application for review (or re-hearing) with result and date. Fresh order, if any, with date.
9. Civil Miscellaneous Appeal No. of 191 , with result and date.
10. Date of Proceedings, if any, taken under Rule 11 Order XX, Rule 2, etc., Order XXI, Schedule I, Civil Procedure Code.

11. EXECUTION.

Number.	Date of application.	Order and date.	Against whom.	For what, and amount if the money.	Amount of costs.

12. REVIEW OF EXECUTION.

Amount paid into Court.	Process returned.	Result of review which then presented as review, and date of every return.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
14th February 1916.

C. G. MADHAY,
Registrar.

Except as hereunder mentioned, the Madras Court of Small Causes will be closed for the midsummer vacation from Monday, the 1st May to Saturday, the 1st July 1916, both days inclusive.

1. His Honor the Chief Judge (M.R. Jy. T. V. Radhakrishna Mudali Gera) will sit as Vacation Judge on Wednesdays and Thursdays for the disposal of one-part work.

2. In any case which requires immediate attention, the party concerned or his Vakil may give 24 hours' notice of the same to the Registrar, when the papers will be sent to the Vacation Judge for disposal after hearing the party, if necessary.

3. The office of the Registrar will be open from Tuesday to Friday in each week from 12 noon to 5 p.m., for the receipt of petitions and of urgent applications referred to in paragraph 3 above.

4. Petitions, execution applications and other papers will be presented only on the days on which the Judge sits.

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
13th March 1916.

S. KRISHNA RAU,
Registrar.

A will, purporting to have been executed on 14th March 1916, by one Pillayandi Perumal, Higha-Yadava of Madhavapur, Bothapeta, Kanchi district, disposing of his property (his native building in Madras, 16th Mayapet, near railway station) was presented for registration at this office by the Madhavandi Perumal Althari Rao (his brother's son) on 16th March 1916 after the death of the testator. The registry under the Registration Act as regards the due attestation of the will by the said Pillayandi Perumal has been proved to be valid on 11th April 1916 in this office. The attestation by the said Will may appear in the office on 16th and date with their witnesses and records (if any) and may contain their depositions. The parties who require statements to be taken to their witnesses may present their applications to enforce their statements in this office with the necessary process fee, etc., fifteen days before the said date.

Krishna Registrar's Office, Madhavapur,
16th March 1916.

S. SIVARAMASTHA,
Registrar.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned properties, consisting of gold and silver jewellery (bracelets and bangles, watches, lozenges, walling, studs, necklaces, brooches, brooches, rings, earrings and diamond rings, chains, etc., remaining unclaimed at the office of the Commissioner of Police, Egmont, up to 31st December 1935, will be sold by public auction on or after the 1st October 1936.

Any person who may have a claim thereto is required to appear before the undersigned and establish his claim within six months from the date of the publication of this notice in the Port St. George Gazette, failing which they will be sold by public auction.

1. Two 1/2 karat gold chains with stones. A gold chain with a stone. A gold chain with a stone. Value Rs. 100.
2. One 1/2 karat gold chain. Value Rs. 100.
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100. One 1/2 karat gold chain. Value Rs. 100.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

(ORDINANCE)

REVENUE OF THE JURY LAW.

Jury.

The acting Clerk of the Courts hereby gives notice that the Jury lists for the year 1916-1917 are now being revised and requests that the jurors affected by any errors appearing in the lists for the current year will be good enough to point out such mistakes not later than the 20th April next, after which date no alterations will be made.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras,
1st March 1916.

C. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Act. Clerk of the Courts.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

It is hereby notified that the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the District of Tanjore for the current season will be as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court: The Subordinate Judge's Court of Tanjore, Ramachandram, Mayavaram and Nagapattinam.	For two months from Wednesday the 2nd May to Sunday the 3rd July 1916, both days inclusive.
The Court of Small Causes, Kallakurichi and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Tanjore.	For six weeks from Wednesday the 2nd May to Tuesday the 12th June 1916, both days inclusive.
The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Ramachandram (Principal), Kumbakonam (Additional), Valangudi, Mayavaram, Shivali, Nagapattinam, Tiruvellar, and Pudukottai.	For six weeks from Monday the 2nd May to Sunday the 3rd July 1916, both days inclusive.
The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tiruchirappalli and Mayavaram.	

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which copies or their contents or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Tanjore,
14th February 1916.

J. E. HUGHES,
Act. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Courts of Ramnad, the Subordinate Court of Ramnad, and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Courts of Ramnad and Nagapattinam will be closed for the current season, for two months, from Monday the 1st day of May 1916 to Sunday the 3rd day of July 1916, both days inclusive; that the District Munsifs' Courts of Sivagangai, Srivilliputhur, Muzumdar and Perambalur and the Additional District Munsifs' Courts of Sivagangai, Srivilliputhur will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 8th day of May to Saturday the 17th day of June 1916, both days inclusive; and that the District Munsifs' Court of Sullur will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 1st day of May to Sunday the 3rd day of July 1916 (both days inclusive).

4. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

5. Except applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division, during the above adjournment no applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division, during the above adjournment will be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Ramnad, at Madras,
20th February 1916.

W. L. VENKATARAMAIAH,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this and the Nilgiri districts will be closed for the current season as follows:—

The District Court, Coimbatore, the Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore, and the District Munsifs' Court, Badalar.	Two months from Tuesday, the 11th April 1916 to Sunday, the 11th June 1916 (both days inclusive).
Subordinate Judge's Court, Channarayana.	Two months from Monday, the 8th May 1916 to Sunday, the 7th July 1916 (both days inclusive).
The District Munsifs' Court, Kallagol.	Six weeks from Tuesday, the 10th April 1916 to Monday, the 2nd May 1916 (both days inclusive).
The Principal and the Additional District Munsifs' Courts, Arade, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Tirupur and Dindigul.	Six weeks from Monday, the 1st May 1916 to Sunday, the 10th June 1916 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment, and for the delivery of such copies, arrangements will be made by each Court.

District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore,
20th February 1916.

D. G. WALLIS,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court of South Malabar, Sub-Courts of Calicut, Palghat and Cochin and Temporary Sub-Court at Calicut	For two months from Monday, the 2nd May 1918 to Saturday, the 26th July 1918 (both days inclusive).
District Munsif's Court, Vayalud	For two months from Monday, the 10th April 1918 to Saturday, the 10th June 1918 (both days inclusive).

All the other District Munsif's Courts of this District for six weeks from Monday, the 2nd May 1918 to Sunday, the 10th June 1918 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment pleas, petitions and other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees and judgments and other papers, provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess.

District and Sessions Court, South Malabar,
Calicut, 22nd February 1918.

G. K. R. JACKSON,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the Courts of the District will be adjourned for the annual recess 1918, as follows:—

(1) District and Sessions Court, and the Subordinate Judge's Court, South Canara.	For two months from Monday the 17th April 1918 to Saturday the 15th June 1918, both days inclusive.
(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Mangalore, Kanara, Coondapur, Karial and Pottur.	For six weeks from Monday the 2nd May 1918 to Saturday the 15th June 1918, both days inclusive.
(3) The Court of the District Munsif of Udupi.	For six weeks from Monday, the 17th April 1918 to Saturday the 27th May 1918, both days inclusive.

No pleas, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

Arrangement will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers (provided applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment) for transmission of records in Appeal to High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and other Courts and for all administrative correspondence.

District Court, South Canara, Mangalore,
22nd February 1918.

A. J. CHERENTEN,
As. District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts of this District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(1) The District (and Sessions) Court of Belon.	For two months from Monday the 1st day of May to Saturday the 1st day of July 1918 (both days inclusive).
(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Belon (Principal and Additional) and Kavalangudi.	For six weeks from Monday the 1st day of May to Saturday the 10th day of June 1918 (both days inclusive).
(3) The Court of the District Munsif of Marangudi.	For six weeks from Thursday the 30th day of March to Monday the 17th day of April 1918 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, pleas, petitions or other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers, provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the recess begins.

District and Sessions Court, Belon,
28th February 1918.

J. Y. GILLIESPIE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the Eastern District will be closed for the annual summer recess of 1918 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of Kinnia, and all the Subordinate Judge's Courts in the district.	From Monday, the 2nd May to Saturday, the 2nd July 1918, both days inclusive.
All the District Munsif's Courts in the district.	From Monday, the 6th May to Saturday, the 15th June 1918, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, pleas and petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment; and arrangements will be made by each Court.

(a) for the granting of such papers;

(b) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.; and

(c) for the service and return in the High Court of notices issued to respondents. Copies of applications for both during the Sessions Judge's absence from the district during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras.

District and Sessions Court, Kinnia, Manipalpur,
28th February 1918.

E. P. WALSH,
As. District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court and the temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of this District will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 8th day of May to Saturday, the 4th day of July 1916, both days inclusive, and that all the District Magistrate's Courts in this district will be closed for six weeks from Monday, the 8th day of May to Saturday, the 17th day of June 1916, both days inclusive.

3. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

4. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
10th March 1916.

V. VENKOGOPAL CHETTI,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, and the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur.

For two months from Monday, the 8th day to Saturday, the 4th July 1916, both days inclusive.

The Principal District Magistrate's Court and the Additional District Magistrate's Court of Guntur, the Principal District Magistrate's Court and the Additional District Magistrate's Court at Tenali, the Principal District Magistrate's Court and the Additional District Magistrate's Court of Rajahmundry, and the District Magistrate's Courts of Sivasamudram and Ongole.

For six weeks from Monday, the 8th May to Saturday, the 17th June 1916, both days inclusive.

3. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

4. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the adjournment), for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of process received from the High Court, and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur,
12th March 1916.

C. K. KRISHNAYARA SASTRI,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the courts of the Tanjore District will be closed for the annual recess of 1916 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, Tanjore, and the Subordinate Judge's Courts at Tanjore and Tirunelveli.

From Monday the 17th April to Saturday the 17th June 1916, both days inclusive.

The District Magistrate's Court, Ambasamudram.

From Monday the 17th April to Saturday the 17th May 1916, both days inclusive.

The District Magistrate's Courts of Tirunelveli (Principal), Additional and Temporary Additional, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin and Kanyakumari.

From Monday the 8th May to Saturday the 17th June 1916, both days inclusive.

3. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the District Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District Court, Tanjore,
7th March 1916.

A. ELINGTON,
District Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS

No. 3 of 1915 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Amalapur.

Lakshminetty Acharya

Chinta Varma, Lakshminetty Palleyya, Akanna Rangalingam and

Munimayya Vedula

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Lakshminetty Acharya residing in Chigga in Amalapur taluk has applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 6th April 1916 for hearing the signatures of any of the creditors.

District Magistrate's Court, Amalapur,
6th March 1916.

K. PURUSHOTTAM,
District Magistrate.

No. 18 of 1915 (No. 8 of 1915 or two cases in the District Magistrate's Court, Chinnayakanallur) in the Court of the District Magistrate, Chinnayakanallur.

Chinnayakanallur, one of Chinnayakanallur, residing in Chinnayakanallur

Chinnayakanallur, one of Chinnayakanallur, residing in Chinnayakanallur

Chinnayakanallur, one of Chinnayakanallur, residing in Chinnayakanallur

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on the 10th day of February 1916 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chinnayakanallur, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Rules.

Official Receiver's Court, Chinnayakanallur,
8th March 1916.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA,
Official Receiver.

Ex. 6 of 1920 (No. 4 of 1919 of the 2nd of the District House's Court, Poddolnaya)
is the Court of the District House's Court, Poddolnaya.

M. Mathap. Kudali, am of Mathakrishna Kudali, residing in Benbion.	
Seidman's (a)	Politzer.
Elisavinda Macher and others	Comer-Politzer.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 18 (2) of Act III of 1937, the aforementioned petitioner has applied to the District Court at Philadelphia to be declared an insolvent and that the same having been transferred to this Court for disposal has been posted to 104th April 1938 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Facebook's Court, ChicagoPost,
14th March 2013.

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN,
Editor, Eastern

No. 25 of 1954 of the Court of the District Judge, Singapore.

Yedergii Tsakhshunbiyya and another	..	..	..	<i>Prisoners (On/line)</i>
Nadein Subbiyya and two others	..	..	..	<i>Dependants (Fug)</i>

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1905, that the above-named respondent was adjudicated insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 1st day of March. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their debts before the Official Receiver at Calcutta by delivering at writing by registered post as addressed in Form No. 3 of the Madras Insolvency Rules, 1908, within two months from the date

District Court, Caddo County,
4th March 1924.

J. W. HUGHES,
*Director, E-200*No. 2 of 1811 in the Court of the Exchequer. *Barrow*

Bhanna Choudhary, pony shop-keeper, residing at Gumbharvaram .. *Pathan,*
Molinda Sabito and slaves, etc. *Chudra.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Court, dated the 26th day of January 1936.

Thalysot Court, Bangalore,
7th March 1916.

B. C. SMITH,
District Judge.

No. 16 of 1913 (O.R. No. 34 of 1913) is the Order of the Council, Education, Respecting

Estela Yacocca	..	..	..	..	..	..	Falkner (Latin).
Moisés Anaya and others	..	..	..	..	..	..	Creole.

Marion is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him a* an insane, and that the application is posted to fifth day of April 1935.

Official Museum's Open, Gdansk, Rajchertory,
2nd March 1918

A. KANAKA RAJU,
Chief Executive

No. 3 of 1953 is the Order of the District Magistrate, Kullu.

Heckin Sahit Patel, son of Badas Sahit, residing in Karkal Kasle village, Karkal taluk	Passenger (Driver)
Ashraf Sahib, Chhapdi Shaisirwan, Karmath, Chhapdi Syandia Karmath and Chhapdi Rame Ramath	Dependants (Combined)

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of the Probation Inheritance Act III of 1897, that the above-named petitioner was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 2nd day of March 1916 and that creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims in this Court by delivering or mailing by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Probation Inheritance Act.

District Nurse's Exam, Montreal,
4th March 1914.

K. APPALU NAO,
District Muzar

No. 3 of 1916 in the Order of the District Munsif, KAYAL.

Articles Submitted	1	1	1
G. R. T. K. R. Muthayya Reddy and six others	1	1	1

McGee is hereby given, under chapter 2 of articles 18 of act 171 of 1907, that Arkatha Kewalcham, son of Yashubharam, Virotnahalla, and carpenter of Tachanapagar, Lower taluk, McDowell district, has applied to this Court for being declared incompetent, and that his application is hereby taken notice of on the 29th day of March 1910.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before the Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Municipal Court, Karachi,
Feb. March 1916.

G. VAIDYANATHA SWAMI,
District Magistrate

No. 3 of 1915 of the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARAIK.

Tananga Pudu Subbiah
Kollondara Nangai Sathai and twenty-nine others

Zetters.

Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that Tananga Pudu Subbiah, son of Vohala Pudu, Kumbala, and trader of Maripudai, Kottai taluk, Madras district, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 14th day of April 1916.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Karaik,
7th March 1916.

G. VAIDYANATHA RAO.

District Magistrate.

No. 6 of 1915 of the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, KANNUR.

Talukdar Patanjali Rao and Talukdar Gundappa of Madhikera, Pattanam taluk

Debtors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that the petitioners named above were adjudged insolvent by this Court by order, dated the 28th instant, that their creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Kannur,
10th March 1916.

H. R. BAKTHAVELU.

District Judge.

No. 3 of 1915 of the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS.

Ajitha Subbaraya Sathu and Ajitha Sengayya Sathu, Ennamalai and

Merla under management of Sengayya Sathu, Salween

Debtors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court to be adjudged insolvent and that the petition is posted to the 15th April 1916 for hearing.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 6th day of March 1916.

District Court, Madras,
6th March 1916.

C. KRISHNASWAMI RAO.

District Judge.

No. 23 of 1915 (No. 4 of 1915 of the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTH ARAM) of the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, NORTH ARAM.

(1) Palanathi Prasad, aged about 45 years, (2) Kanyappa Prasad, aged

about 37 years, (3) Ramachandran Prasad, aged about 33 years,

(4) Pan Lal Prasad, aged about 32 years, (5) and (6) petitioners are

the sons of Kanyappa Prasad, (1), (2), and (3) petitioners are

residing in Khandapet, Tanjavar, and (4), (5), and (6) petitioners are

residing in a clerk in Madras and Northern Madras Railway,

and reside at Salween, Tanjavar taluk,

Debtors.

Under section 18 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioners have applied to be adjudged insolvent, and that their application is posted to the 10th day of April 1916 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, to the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Aram, Chittoor, T. SRINIVASARAOHAYA ACHARYAN,
6th March 1916.

Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1916 of the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, ODHISHA.

In the matter of Anandabhai Kishorechandra, son of Anandabhai Vaidyaiah,

residing at Mahasbi, Odisha taluk

Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has been adjudged an insolvent on the 7th March of 1916, that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 2.

District Magistrate's Court, Odisha,
8th March 1916.

K. KALIASWAMY.

District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1916 of the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, ODHISHA.

In the matter of Kappala Govind, son of Rangish, residing at Adilabad,

Odisha taluk

Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has been adjudged an insolvent on the 10th March of 1916, that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 2.

District Magistrate's Court, Odisha,
8th March 1916.

K. KALIASWAMY.

District Magistrate.

No. 5 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of Kothandath Chanchiah, son of Kothandath Kaniak, residing at Adipatti, Coimbatore*Debitors.*

Notice is hereby given that the debtors above named has been adjudicated an insolvent on the 7th March of 1915, that creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post to a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Judge's Court, Coimbatore,
24th March 1915.

K. KALLANASWAMI,
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Bangalore.

(In the matter of insolvency of T. E. B. K. Poo. H. K. Chelamburam Chetti.)

Notice under section 16 (4) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before 31st May 1915, their claims will be escheared and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Bangalore, at Madras,
14th March 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 55 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Bangalore.

(In the matter of insolvency of B. Gov. Narayana Swikha.)

Notice, under section 16 (4) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that, if the creditors do not prove their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before the 31st April 1915, their claims will be escheared and a dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Bangalore, at Madras,
21st March 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 52 of 1915 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Bangalore.

T. S. S. P. Subramanian Chetti*Payee.*
Narayana Chetti and others*Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Subramanian Chetti, son of Subramanian Chetti, at Mysore, Mysore District, the payee in the above named was adjudged insolvent on 12th January 1915 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Bangalore, at Madras,
14th March 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 59 of 1915 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Bangalore.

Kallappa Pillai*Payee.*
Chelamburam Chetti and others*Creditors.*

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kallappa Pillai, son of Velupillai Pillai, at Bangalore, Bangalore District, the payee in the above named was adjudged insolvent on 21st February 1915 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Bangalore, at Madras,
24th March 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 53 of 1915 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Bangalore.

Subramanian Chetti*Payee.*
Pillayappan and others*Creditors.*

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Subramanian Chetti, son of Mayandi Chetti, at Tirupattur, Tirupattur District, the payee in the above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 26th February 1915 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

Official Receiver's Court, Bangalore, at Madras,
24th March 1915.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 43 of 1945 in the Court of the General Register, Bristol

Eastern Nations	12	18	21	22	1	12	Polishmen
Southern Nations and others	12	12	12	22	22	12	Orphans

Notes, under entry 13 (2) of the Journey Log, is hereby given that Kumara Pasikoti, son of Patti Malini, at Kurumbukudi, Palamnad taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is dated 15th March 1935. Any creditors wishing to oppose may appear on that date either in person or by vald.

Official Receiver's Court, Hammond, vs. Modern,
Feb. March, 1918

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Chief Justice

No. 2 de 1816 de una Comisi6n de una Ordonan. Intermed. Buenos. Buenos.

Dr. G. A. Annachiara Chini	22	22	22	22	Palmer, Oregon.
Valery Anki and others	22	22	22	22	Palmer, Oregon.

¹ Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Trade-mark Act, is hereby given that Annamathesan Chetti, son of Thangappa Chetti, of Kottaramangalam, Hinnamangudi taluk, has applied for being declared proprietor and his petition is posted to 12th March 1936. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vald.

Official Examiner's Check, Hayward, as indicated,
 242 March 2016.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Chief Justice

No. 4 of 1958 in the Series of the Customs Regulations, Russia.

Troopkatzen	..	..	..	..	..	Pelikanen,
schwarze Fild und other	..	..	..	..	..	Gedichte.

Station, under section 14 (1) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Tumpakudomoh, son of Kalamandiaman has, residing at Kelantan, Sulu, taken, the publisher above named, was adjudged insolvent on 21st February 1916 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Malacca, an affidavit in Form No. 2.

Official Receiver's Court, Rome, at Modena,
14th March 1918.

T. S. RAMADEVAMI ATTANUAR,

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Dr. B. Pothaprammi Pillai	72	66	77	70	Private
Dr. G. Srinivasan Chetti and others	63	66	77	70	College

Notice, under section 15 (2) of the Landowner Act, is hereby given that Pathanpuri Sidi, son of Fakhri, Hindu Fakir, at Dera Ghokri, has applied for being declared landless and his petition is posted to 24th March 1948. Any condition wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vald.

Official Receipt for Cash, Received, at Boston,
24 March 1914.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,

No. 4 of 1928 in the Court of the District, District, District.

Kayakulu Madan and another	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Pattinara</i>
Pannavaram Pili and others	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Chelva</i>

Notice, under section 25 (3) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kamaladev Nadas and S. M. Gu. Nollapappa Madan, sons of Periyaswamy Nadas, residing at Vayandagudi, Sattur taluk, have applied for being declared insolvent and their petition is fixed to 21st March 1954. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by writ.

Official Receiver's Court, Kansas, at Madison,
Mo. March 1946.

U. S. RAJANWARI ATTARWAL,

3a. 16 et 1815 et aux Coues et les Hranas, Eranas, Hranas.

[illegible]

Notice, under section 22 (3) of the Trade-marks Act, is hereby given that Eugene Chetti, one of Parcel Chetti, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, has applied for being declared invalid and his date of application is 10th April 1923. Any questions relating to the same may appear on the 4th day of May in person or by mail.

Offical Receiver's Court, Richmond, at Madison,
24th March 1896.

T. S. BALASWAMI AYYANGAR.

No. 8 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SILEM.

Thambi Sivaroy, son of Chinnarasu Swathar, residing at Aiar .. Petitioner.
 Vs. K. M. Krishnaswami Dayalan and others Defendants.

Under section 26, clause 1 of Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner was adjudged as an insolvent on the 1st day of March 1915 by this Court and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 15th April 1916 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Salem,
 7th March 1916.

J. S. GILLESPIE,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1916 IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SILEM.

Venkatayyer, son of Arthanari Appay at Sankari Petitioner.
 Vs. Ramasubban Chettiar and five others Defendants.

Take notice that the petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent, and that the petition is posted for hearing to 25th April 1916.

Additional District Magistrate's Court, Salem,
 6th March 1916.

F. R. RAMA AYYAR,
Additional District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1916 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TANJAVUR.

V. R. Padmanaba Siva Rao Sahib, son of V. R. Srinivasaswami Siva
 Rao Sahib, at Ganapathi Siva Rao Kotha street, North Main street, .. Petitioner.
 Vs. Defendants.
 Annaswami Chettiar and two others Defendants.

Under clause (1) of section 26 of Act III of 1907 notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner V. R. Padmanaba Siva Rao Sahib has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 25th day of March 1916 for hearing.

District Judge's Court, Tanjavar,
 8th March 1916.

S. RAMANATHA MUDALIYAR,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1916 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TANJAVUR.

Pulavetti Bettam Petitioner (Debtor).
 Vs. Creditors.
 Sengabathala Venkataswami and eleven others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 1, section 26 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent, that the petition stands posted to the 25th day of March 1916 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Tanjavur,
 6th March 1916.

L. NARAYANA AYYAR,
Principal District Magistrate.

No. 45 of 1916 (No. 20 of 1916 IN THE CASE OF THE SEN-CHOW, TINSUKIA) IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF CLERK, TINSUKIA.

In the matter of Anantachand Pihai, son of A. Sankaralingam Pihai,
 Native Mithahara, Tinsukia District Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named debtor has been adjudged by me as an insolvent on 6th March 1916. His public examination is fixed to 6th April 1916, 4 p.m., or adjourned day thereof. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors and having required to prove their claims on or before 15th April 1916 by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per Form No. 3 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims, after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

3. Creditors wishing to have the decision on their claims pronounced in their behalf before a second meeting (which in the case of cases closed and paid off, along with their proofs) a second creditors may deliver their security on such as in Form No. 3 above mentioned by producing their documents accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers, etc., in proof of their credit and validity, if they wish to be entered in the schedule to rank the dividend. (File notice 20 of Act III of 1907.)

Official Receiver's Court, Tinsukia, Tinsukia,
 14th March 1916.

A. SUBRAMANYA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 60 of 1915 (No. 24 of 1915 IN THE CASE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, TINSUKIA) IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF CLERK, TINSUKIA.

In the matter of S. M. S. Kandasamy Pihai, son of S. M. Srinivasan
 Pihai, residing at Kottachengal Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named debtor has been adjudged by me as an insolvent on 15th March 1915. His public examination is fixed to 15th March 1916, 4 p.m., or adjourned day thereof. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claims on or before 15th April 1916 by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per Form No. 3

attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims, after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

3. Creditors wishing to have the decision on their claims communicated to them should deliver or send postage labels to the value of seven shillings and six pence, along with their proofs.

4. Secured creditors may declare their security as such as in Form No. 3 above mentioned by producing their document accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers, etc., in proof of their reality and validity, if they wish to be entered in the schedule to rank for dividend. [Rule section 31 (3) of Act III of 1903.]

Official Receiver's Court, Tirunelveli, Tenasserim,
10th March 1915.

A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 25 of 1915 (No. 3 of 1915 of the rules of the District Master's Court, Kottayam).
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MASTER, TIRUNELVELI.

In the matter of Subba Nayudu, Compounder, son of Subba Nayudu, Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named debtor has been adjudged by me as insolvent on 31st March 1915. His public examination is fixed on 5th April 1915, 4 p.m., or adjourned day thereof. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claims on or before 20th April 1915 by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per Form No. 2 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims, after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

5. Creditors wishing to have the decision on their claims communicated to them should deliver or send postage labels to the value of seven shillings and six pence, along with their proofs.

6. Secured creditors may declare their security as such as in Form No. 3 above mentioned by producing their document accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers, etc., in proof of their reality and validity, if they wish to be entered in the schedule to rank for dividend. [Rule section 31 (3) of Act III of 1903.]

Official Receiver's Court, Tirunelveli, Tenasserim,
10th March 1915.

A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 31 of 1915 (No. 4 of 1915 of the rules of the District Master's Court, Tirunelveli).
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MASTER, TIRUNELVELI.

In the matter of Visweswara Chettiar and Perumal Chettiar both Debtors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named debtors have been adjudged by me as insolvents on 19th February 1915. Their public examination is fixed on 19th March 1915, 4 p.m., or adjourned day thereof. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claims on or before 20th April 1915 by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per Form No. 2 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims, after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

7. Creditors wishing to have the decision on their claims communicated to them should deliver or send postage labels to the value of seven shillings and six pence, along with their proofs.

8. Secured creditors may declare their security as such as in Form No. 3 above mentioned by producing their document accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers, etc., in proof of their reality and validity, if they wish to be entered in the schedule to rank for dividend. [Rule section 31 (3) of Act III of 1903.]

Official Receiver's Court, Tirunelveli, Tenasserim,
10th March 1915.

A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1916 (No. 1 of 1916 of the rules of the District Master's Court, Tirunelveli).
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MASTER, TIRUNELVELI.

In the matter of Narayana Shastri, son of Deviswami Shastri, Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named debtor has been adjudged by me as insolvent on 24th February 1916. His public examination is fixed on 20th March 1916, 4 p.m., or adjourned day thereof. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claims on or before 20th April 1916 by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per Form No. 2 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims, after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

9. Creditors wishing to have the decision on their claims communicated to them should deliver or send postage labels to the value of Rs. 7-6, along with their proofs.

10. Secured creditors may declare their security as such as in Form No. 3 above mentioned by producing their document accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers, etc., in proof of their reality and validity, if they wish to be entered in the schedule to rank for dividend. [Rule section 31 (3) of Act III of 1903.]

Official Receiver's Court, Tirunelveli, Tenasserim,
10th March 1915.

A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1916 (No. 35 of 1916 in the Order of the District Judge, Tinsukia)
in the Court of the District Judge, Tinsukia.

In the matter of Uppulathadi Karpaswami Ayyar, son of Venkateswara
Jeyarajulu, Melasantharam, Chennasore Dekkan

Station is hereby given that the aforementioned notice has been adjudged by me an invalid one on 29th February 1916. Its public examination is fixed on 29th March 1916, 4 p.m., at my station, Deyverd. Persons desiring to file a condition are hereby required to give their notice on or before 29th April 1916 by delivering or sending by registered post a duly sworn Affidavit to the Stationer General, Deyverd, 1030, accompanied with India, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims, after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for payment claim.

2. *Classmates wishing to have the decision as their choice communicated to them should deliver an oral message (able to the value of money) and pass on along with their people.*

b. Secured creditors may deliver their security as set forth in Part B. It should be understood by protecting these documents (comparisons with books, accounts, registers, etc.) in proof of their reality and validity, if they wish to be entered in the schedule to rank for dividend [vide sections 98 (1) of Act III of 1907].

HSdel Ecuador's Coast, Tumbucillo, Tumbucillo,
1964 March 1964

A. SUBRAMANYA AYYAR,
Osaka, Japan

54. 5 av 2016 se var Drott av var Drottens Medicin, Torsviken.

F. Subramania Ayyar, son of Pethiaik Sankaranna Ayyar, residing at
Sundarachi street, Thiruvallur, TamilNore table *Pethiaik (Father)*

A. V. Karamanov, Agent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, residing at Dzhir Neda street, Khabulskaya, Tadjik District	Counter publication (Confidential)
---	----	----	----	---------------------------------------

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovesigned petitioner E. Salomonson Ayres has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is pending for hearing on the 20th April 1916. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court at that time or by proxy on the said date and do so.

District Magistrate's Court, Tinseltown,
20th March 1946.

W. S. LAKHMINARASA ATTAR,
Dabot Mand

He was killed in the Coast of the Scheldt in the 19th century.

Machakosha Tidal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Petroleum.
Trompsburg and sea others ..	..	..	..	..	..	Appendix.

The above-named prisoners having applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent in petition is posted for hearing on 10th March 1916. Those who wish to oppose the same are directed to appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Indianapolis,
Feb. March 1816.

K. A. KANISAZU
En. Polym. Inst. Japan

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 15/3 MARCH 1914.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	m. & c.		m. & c.
Capital paid up	31,000,000 0 0	Governmental Institutions	1,605,240,202 10 1
Reserves	1,001,000 0 0	Other authorized Institutions	463,215,700 0 0
		Less: Government and other military Trust Securities	2,008,700 12 1
Public Deposits at Head Office	16,014,145 7 6	Accounts of Order on Government and other authorized Institutions	1,605,240,202 10 1
Public Deposits at Branches	48,12,074 12 12	Less: Government and other military Trust Securities	2,008,700 12 1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8,20,85,000 0 0	Accounts with other Banks	18,30,000 0 0
Notes	40,000 0 0	Stocks	18,30,000 0 0
Bank Paid India, etc.	16,00,000 0 0	Fixed Investments	7,22,000,000 0 0
Reserves		Loans	8,00,000 0 0
		Reserves	13,50,000 0 0
		Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	1,605,240,202 10 1
		Reserves	1,605,240,202 10 1

* Decisions 48,544 and 48,545 are R.R. 7,361,544.

(For Order of the Director.)

A. E. HOGLMED,
Chief, Forensic UnitW. B. KUBINK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Turned Loose—8 per cent.

Homotopy of Cyclic to Indefinite positive semidefinite, 60-76

Team of Writers: Madras, 19th March 2018.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS

Letter of testimony in the KATKIN MATRONS with DUBOIS, etc., on the 12th March 1916, as reported at this office.

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Commander.	Destination.	No. of men on board.	Agent.
R. S. = Green Hall "	1011	E. Jones	Colony "	1000	
R. S. = Barbours "	1010	T. Chapman	Marathon "	1000	Moore, Mack & Co.
R. S. = Lind Wood "	1010	W. J. Evans	do.	1000	do.
				1000	Reese, Mack & Co.

Katoot on Tientsin arrived at and departed from the Port of Matsuyama from the 4th to the 11th March 1914.

ANALYSIS

ARRIVALS						
Date arrived.	Yacht's name.	Time.	Master.	Commander's name.	Where from.	
20th March.	S-S "Elin"	1903	H.	J. P. Gustafson	Graham.	
21st	S-S "Luna" (Finnish)	1904	H.	J. J. Ruus	Oslo.	
22d	S-S "Rosenberg"	1904	H.	J. J. Ruus	Oslo.	
23d	S-S "Globe" (Hull)	1902	H.	R. J. Jones	New York.	
24th	S-S "Globe"	1904	H.	H. Hardy	Göteborg.	
25th	S-S "Globe"	1904	H.	G. G. G.	Porto Rico.	

REFERENCES

Yr. built.	Final name.	Tons.	Belong.	Owner's name.	Where bound.
1848.					
44 Maudsl.	S S "Tara"	2550	D	D W. Smith	Ingleside.
44 "	S S "Dak. Ranch"	3175	D	A. H. Parker	Massillon.
44 "	S S "Quak"	2500	D	J. Oak	Georgetown.
74 "	S S "Lagoon"	3149	E	E. Brown	Georgetown.
90 "	S S "Excelsior"	2275	B	M O. J. Green	Georgetown.
100 "	S S "Ira"	3000	B	J. F. Crockett	Georgetown.
100 "	S S "Vernon"	2225	B	Marko	Union.
100 "	S S "Chalchicomula"	2500	B	E. Smith	Georgetown.
100 "	S S "Arana"	3125	B	R. Lawrence	Georgetown.

Post Office, Madras,
12th March 1916

A. R. BALPURN, Commander, U.S.M.
Deputy Commander of the Fleet

LIST of VESSELS which passed through the PARAGUAY CANAL during the month of February 1904

No. of cases.	Age.	Time.	No. of cases.	Age.	Time.
8.	Infants	2, 3, 4	10	Infants	2, 3, 4
2	Children	5, 6	11	Children	5, 6
16	Adults	7, 8, 9	12	Adults	7, 8, 9
3	Older	10, 11	13	Older	10, 11
1	Very old	12, 13	14	Very old	12, 13

Farman Post Office,
141 March 1916.

W. J. Dunn,
Port Officer

Providence Post Office, Maine,
9th March 1916.

(True Copy.)

D. W. SHEARNE, Commander, R.I.N.,
President, Port Office

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS

SECURITY DEPOSITS.

List of Government Passports, Notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Perambalur Division, on the 31st December 1935, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

Number.	Designation of office from which security is to be taken in cash.	Amount of securities.				Total.
		By personal liability.	By deposit of cash.	By deposit of securities.	By deposit of cash.	
200000	The Divisional Engineering Officer, Perambalur.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200001	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200002	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200003	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200004	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200005	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200006	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200007	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200008	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200009	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200010	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200011	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200012	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200013	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200014	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200015	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200016	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200017	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200018	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200019	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200020	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200021	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200022	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200023	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200024	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200025	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200026	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200027	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200028	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200029	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200030	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200031	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200032	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200033	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200034	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200035	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200036	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200037	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200038	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200039	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200040	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200041	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200042	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200043	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200044	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200045	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200046	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200047	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200048	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200049	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200050	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200051	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200052	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200053	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200054	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200055	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200056	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200057	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200058	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
200059	Do.	..	..	100	..	100
200060	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	1,000

Section.	Designation of office from which removed and to whom interest passed.	Amount of investment.				Total.
		By interest of 1880-81.	By interest of 1881-82.	By interest of 1882-83.	By interest of 1883-84.	
20000000	The Divisional Officer, Bangalore.	..	..	..	..	..
20000001	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000002	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000003	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000004	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000005	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000006	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000007	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000008	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000009	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000010	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000011	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000012	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000013	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000014	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000015	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000016	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000017	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000018	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000019	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000020	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000021	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000022	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000023	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000024	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000025	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000026	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000027	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000028	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000029	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000030	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000031	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000032	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000033	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000034	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000035	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000036	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000037	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000038	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000039	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000040	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000041	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000042	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000043	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000044	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000045	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000046	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000047	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000048	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000049	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000050	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000051	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000052	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000053	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000054	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000055	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000056	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000057	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000058	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000059	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000060	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000061	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000062	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000063	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000064	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000065	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000066	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000067	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000068	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000069	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000070	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000071	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000072	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000073	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000074	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000075	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000076	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000077	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000078	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000079	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000080	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000081	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000082	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000083	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000084	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000085	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000086	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000087	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000088	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000089	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000090	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000091	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000092	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000093	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000094	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000095	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000096	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000097	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000098	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000099	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000100	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000101	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000102	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000103	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000104	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000105	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000106	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000107	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000108	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000109	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000110	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000111	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000112	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000113	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000114	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000115	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000116	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000117	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000118	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000119	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000120	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000121	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000122	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000123	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000124	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000125	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000126	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000127	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000128	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000129	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000130	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000131	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000132	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000133	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000134	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000135	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000136	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000137	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000138	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000139	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000140	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000141	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000142	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000143	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000144	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000145	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000146	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000147	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000148	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000149	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000150	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000151	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000152	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000153	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000154	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000155	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000156	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000157	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000158	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000159	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000160	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000161	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000162	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000163	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000164	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000165	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000166	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000167	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000168	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000169	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000170	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000171	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000172	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000173	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000174	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000175	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000176	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000177	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000178	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000179	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000180	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000181	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000182	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000183	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000184	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000185	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000186	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000187	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000188	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000189	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000190	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000191	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000192	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000193	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000194	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000195	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000196	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000197	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000198	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000199	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000200	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000201	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000202	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000203	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000204	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000205	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000206	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000207	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000208	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000209	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000210	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000211	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000212	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000213	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000214	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000215	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000216	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000217	Do.	..	..	..	..	..
20000218	Do.					

Number	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom issued in 1915.	Amount of Disbursements.				Total.
		To 1st 1915	To 2nd 1915	To 3rd 1915	To 4th 1915	
189015	Stores, Fordell & Sons, 200, 201, 202 & 203, 204, 205, Bangalore.	1,000	—	—	—	1,000
189016	Do.	200	—	—	—	200
189017	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189018	Do.	1,000	—	—	—	1,000
189019	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189020	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189021	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189022	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189023	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189024	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189025	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189026	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189027	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189028	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189029	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189030	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189031	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189032	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189033	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189034	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189035	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189036	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189037	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189038	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189039	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189040	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189041	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189042	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189043	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189044	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189045	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189046	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189047	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189048	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189049	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189050	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189051	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189052	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189053	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189054	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189055	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189056	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189057	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189058	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189059	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189060	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189061	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189062	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189063	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189064	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189065	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189066	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189067	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189068	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189069	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189070	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189071	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189072	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189073	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189074	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189075	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189076	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189077	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189078	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189079	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189080	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189081	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189082	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189083	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189084	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189085	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189086	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189087	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189088	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189089	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189090	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189091	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189092	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189093	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189094	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189095	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189096	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189097	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189098	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189099	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
189100	Do.	—	—	—	—	—

* Each deposit receipt.

* Each receipt number should be brought to notice.

H. O. GREGORY, Major,
Quartermaster General,
1st (Bombay) Division.

Bombay, 20th February 1916.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery (attached Bombay Depot, Secunderabad) dated 20th February 1916.

Number, rank, and name, 18904, Gunner, Leslie Richard Henry, age, 25 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, about 160 lbs; hair, brown; parted down centre; complexion, fair; enlisted at Canterbury, 20th April 1905; small-pox marks, old; eyes, green; reduced to be discharged; desertion at absence, 20th February 1916; at 5 p.m.

S. F. HUGHES, Colonel,
Commandant, Bombay Depot, Secunderabad.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Secunderabad, this 20th day of March 1916.

Number, rank and name, 18904, Gunner, Henry H. O. (alias Thomas); age, 18 years 4 months; height, 5 feet 11 inches; colour of complexion, yellow; hair, dark; eyes, dark brown; teeth, old; date of enlistment, 20-4 September 1905; place of enlistment, Secunderabad, India; parish and county in which born, Port Louis, Mauritius, West Indies; date of absence, from 12-15 p.m., 7th March 1916; place of absence, Secunderabad, India; small-pox marks on right side chest, and ear. (Under left arm); under six months' service.

N. L. E. FERNES, Major,
Commandant 4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2.—In virtue of the powers delegated to him in Government Notification No. 478, dated 18th July 1915, the Commissioner of Salt, Akhnoor and Gurdaspur Districts, hereby directs that the words "and permanently" occurring in the first line of Page 1 of the rules regarding distilled spirits, prescribed in notification No. 15, dated 21st October 1915, published on page 189 to 192 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 11th November 1915, Part II, shall be deleted.

Deputy Commissioner,
Akhnora, 20th February 1916.

No. 3.—(a) The following alteration shall be made in the conditions, applicable to license holders in places where there are no beer shops and to beer shop licensees, printed in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd January 1916, in supplement to Part II—

"The 'No. 40-5-0 and No. 10-5-0,' read—'No. 40-5-0 and No. 25-5-0,' respectively.

(1) The following alteration shall be made in the definition of "Native" (see in rule 1 of Board's Notification No. 2, dated 26 February 1914; published in Fort St. George Gazette, dated 6th February 1915, as supplement to Part II.

For "Rs. 10-5-0" read "Rs. 45-8-0" and for "threemanna per gallon" read "four and a half annas per gallon".

Board of Revenue (Revenue Branch),
Madras, 26th March 1916.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

The following person has been granted a certificate of approval under the existing rules:-

Serial number.	Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
2	M. R. Raju, Vellam, Tattahalli/Choyra, Revenue Office of Madras, District.	26th March 1916.	Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 26th March 1916.

-B. V. S. GRACKEN,
Asst. Secretary.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the persons title to S. No. 72/3 of Kariampuram from No. 161 of Wolarimal which was treated as unregistered and returned at the time of settlement but which is now found to be accepted will be held at Malappuram by the Malappuram District Officer in order that the name of the person may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the District Officer in person or by duly authorized agent, under section 2 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 15th June 1916 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office,
26th March 1916.

F. R. EVANS,
Collector.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE DAILY TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OPERATIONS.

Indian tenders for the following work in connection with the transport and storage of salt (present estimate about 54 lakhs of mags) to be manufactured during the 1916 season in the Aligarh Factory of the Revenue style will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 5 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd March 1916, specimens to companies about 1st April 1916:-

At the factory.

Order of work.

Nature of work.

1. Tying the salt on the drying greenhouses (as supplied by Government, whereby stitching up the mouths of the bags with double twine to be supplied by the tenderer himself and placing the bags in-bulk in the open loads provided for the purpose (note per goods of 100 mags) in its specified) in such manner as may be pointed out by the officers of the Department.

2. Carriage stacking tenders should be submitted "Tenders for work No. 1 of the salt transport and storage operations."

3. Tenders for the work should be accompanied by deposits in currency notes of Rs. 50.

4. The successful tenderer will be called on to make a further deposit of Rs. 100 (or work No. 1 and to execute an agreement (copy of which not be sent on the office of the Assistant Commissioner and of the Inspector, Revenue office), within a week from the date on which the acceptance of his tender is notified to him, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of his tender cancelled. The money due on agreement after to paid by himself.

5. The deposit will not be held itself to accept the lowest as any tender.

6. Further particulars may be obtained from the Inspector, Revenue circle.

7. The deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on the fulfilment of his contract.

Office of the Asst. Comm., Salt, Aligarh and Customs Dept.,
Chingleput Salt Depo., Fort Office Premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
23rd February 1916.

O. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE COVERING OF SALT HEAPS WITH TILES.

Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received on Monday the 20th March 1916 at 3 p.m. by the Inspector, Salt and Alkali, Madras Depot Circle, at his office for the covering of salt-heaps situated during the season of 1916 with Mangalore tiles provided by Government for the purpose.

Number of
work.

Details of work.

I. Belonging to the tiles to the average size from each place and in such measures may be pointed out by the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, and providing quantities from both ends and ends, calculated from wire, net, clay, pipework such labour as may be necessary, and covering with Mangalore tiles such heaps as may be shown to him, for each measuring in such measure as may be pointed out by the Inspector.

II. Covers including the tending shall be superintended. Tenders for the covering of salt-heaps with tiles and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10.

III. The successful tenderer will be called upon to make a further deposit of Rs. 40 and to enter into an agreement for the due fulfilment of his contract.

IV. The department will not hold itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Notes.—Tendering is required by the below rule of the site, which should be noted as follows:

V. The deposits of successful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders while that of the successful tenderer will be returned on due fulfilment of his contract.

Office of the Insp., Salt, Alkali and Customs Dept.,
Madras Depot Circle, Madras, 20th March 1916.

G. E. SHARP,
Inspector.

AUCTION OF MATERIALS AT ST. THOMAS' MOUND.

Notice is hereby given that the materials of the building known as Reserve Engineer's quarters will be offered for sale by public auction at the premises on Saturday the 18th day of April 1916 commencing at 10-10 p.m. subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The material sold will consist of all stone in the roof and walls of the building and the columns up to floor level. The floor and the materials below floor level are not included in the sale. Two windows and two doors in the main building which will be definitely marked at the time of the sale and removed before the building is handed over to the purchaser and are not included in the sale.

(2) Persons wishing to bid should, before the commencement of sale, deposit a sum of Rs. 20 which will be returned to successful bidder at the end of the sale.

(3) The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division. The successful bidder should further deposit half the amount of the purchase money, failing which, the amount deposited by him at the commencement of the sale will be forfeited to Government and the materials of the Reserve Engineer's quarters will be resold at his risk and any loss arising on the resale will not be entitled to the vendor, if any. For amounts deposited will be returned to the successful bidder of the sale is not approved by the said Executive Engineer.

(4) The auctioning or otherwise of the sale will be superintended by the said Executive Engineer in the successful bidder while the day of the sale and he should, within a week of such confirmation, pay the balance of the purchase money and a further sum of Rs. 100 which will be returned to him on the fulfilment of the following conditions. The said Reserve Engineer's quarters shall be demolished up to basement level and all materials shall be removed from the site within two months from the date on which the work is done and the place cleared of all rubbish and possession of the land given back to the Sub-divisional Officer for the town of St. Thomas Mound. If any work of the quarters are not removed within the said period at the notice the same shall be forfeited to Government. If the balance of the purchase money is not paid within the prescribed time, the property will be resold at the risk of the purchaser and the loss sustained by such resale will be recovered from the amount deposited by him.

Madras, 1st March 1916.

H. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

AUCTION SALE.

Notice is hereby given that Staff East No. 11 of the Chingleput Division will be offered for sale by public auction at the Court Room on Thursday the 14th April 1916 commencing at 3 p.m.

1. Every person wishing to bid at the sale should deposit Rs. 10 before he can be allowed to bid.

2. The successful bidder should deposit half the amount of purchase money, failing which it will be resold at his risk, he being held responsible for any loss and not entitled to the gain by such resale.

3. The sale is subject to Executive Engineer's confirmation. If not confirmed the amount deposited will be returned to the party. If confirmed, the balance of purchase money should be paid within a week of the receipt of the confirmation and the land taken over.

6th March 1916.

H. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Number in quantity.	Description.	Unit for calculation.
Materials.		
21 sq. ft.	Flashing done with Portland cement, 1" thick, 1:1:2	210 sq. ft.
20 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	200 sq. ft.
82 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	820 sq. ft.
10 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	100 sq. ft.
11 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	110 sq. ft.
12 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	120 sq. ft.
13 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	130 sq. ft.
14 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	140 sq. ft.
15 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	150 sq. ft.
16 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	160 sq. ft.
17 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	170 sq. ft.
18 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	180 sq. ft.
19 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	190 sq. ft.
20 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	200 sq. ft.
21 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	210 sq. ft.
22 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	220 sq. ft.
23 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	230 sq. ft.
24 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	240 sq. ft.
25 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	250 sq. ft.
26 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	260 sq. ft.
27 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	270 sq. ft.
28 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	280 sq. ft.
29 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	290 sq. ft.
30 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	300 sq. ft.
31 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	310 sq. ft.
32 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	320 sq. ft.
33 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	330 sq. ft.
34 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	340 sq. ft.
35 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	350 sq. ft.
36 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	360 sq. ft.
37 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	370 sq. ft.
38 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	380 sq. ft.
39 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	390 sq. ft.
40 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	400 sq. ft.
41 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	410 sq. ft.
42 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	420 sq. ft.
43 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	430 sq. ft.
44 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	440 sq. ft.
45 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	450 sq. ft.
46 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	460 sq. ft.
47 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	470 sq. ft.
48 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	480 sq. ft.
49 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	490 sq. ft.
50 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	500 sq. ft.
51 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	510 sq. ft.
52 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	520 sq. ft.
53 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	530 sq. ft.
54 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	540 sq. ft.
55 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	550 sq. ft.
56 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	560 sq. ft.
57 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	570 sq. ft.
58 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	580 sq. ft.
59 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	590 sq. ft.
60 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	600 sq. ft.
61 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	610 sq. ft.
62 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	620 sq. ft.
63 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	630 sq. ft.
64 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	640 sq. ft.
65 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	650 sq. ft.
66 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	660 sq. ft.
67 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	670 sq. ft.
68 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	680 sq. ft.
69 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	690 sq. ft.
70 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	700 sq. ft.
71 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	710 sq. ft.
72 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	720 sq. ft.
73 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	730 sq. ft.
74 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	740 sq. ft.
75 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	750 sq. ft.
76 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	760 sq. ft.
77 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	770 sq. ft.
78 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	780 sq. ft.
79 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	790 sq. ft.
80 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	800 sq. ft.
81 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	810 sq. ft.
82 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	820 sq. ft.
83 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	830 sq. ft.
84 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	840 sq. ft.
85 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	850 sq. ft.
86 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	860 sq. ft.
87 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	870 sq. ft.
88 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	880 sq. ft.
89 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	890 sq. ft.
90 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	900 sq. ft.
91 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	910 sq. ft.
92 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	920 sq. ft.
93 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	930 sq. ft.
94 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	940 sq. ft.
95 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	950 sq. ft.
96 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	960 sq. ft.
97 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	970 sq. ft.
98 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	980 sq. ft.
99 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	990 sq. ft.
100 sq. ft.	Plastering 1/2" thick with sand and cement, 1:1:2	1000 sq. ft.

Madras, 11th March 1916.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Revenue Engineer, Chingleput District.

LEASE OF LAND NEAR VELLAPATHA MADRA COIL STREET.

Applications are invited for the lease of about 250 square feet of land in the East of Junction road near Kallidurai Madra Coil Street, Mysore, on the following conditions:-

- (1) The permanent structure should be built on the land.
- (2) The lease is to be for a period of one year with the option of renewal at the end of the year for another year.
- (3) No lime kilns for burning lime should be erected on the land.
- (4) The amount of the lease should be paid in advance and the land returned 1 year after the expiration of a lease-term on the proper printed form in use in the Public Works Department.

Applications may be sent before the 15th of May 1916 to the Revenue Engineer, Chingleput District, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madras, stating the amount of rent the applicant is prepared to pay.

Madras, 9th March 1916.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Revenue Engineer, Chingleput District.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW SHELLS (LIME).

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders for the supply of raw shells (lime) will be received by the Revenue Engineer, South Presidency Division, Public Works Department, Chingleput, up to 5 P.M. Monday, the 27th March 1916.

1. Tenders containing tenders should be sealed and accompanied "Tenders for the supply of raw shells (lime)" and should be addressed to the Revenue Engineer, South Presidency Division, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in currency notes, or current money.
2. Tenders must specify the rate per gross of 50 pieces, a piece being equivalent to 55 c. ft.
3. The quantities should be (a) For delivery daily stacked at the Government Brickfield, Ponnasanki Road, Egmore. (b) For delivery daily stacked at the new Government Brickfield, beyond the Coimbatore bridge at the 10th mile along the Ponnasanki Road.
4. The raw shell must be of the best quality, a cubic foot weighing not less than 60 lb. They must be stacked by the contractor on level ground to admit of proper measurement.
5. Samples of the raw shell may be seen at the Government Brickfield.
6. The contractor should supply shells as stated below:-
- (a) On or before the 15th of April 1916-15 gross.
- (b) On or before the 15th of April 1916-15 gross and subsequently before the 1st of each month-15 gross, until the whole quantity tendered for is supplied. The total quantity to be supplied from 1st April 1916 to 15th March 1917 is 150 gross.
7. The address of the tenders should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be required within three days from the date of intimation of acceptance of the tender to sign an agreement in the prescribed form and to deposit a further security of Rs. 100 and if he fails to do so within that date, the amount money will be forfeited to Government. The Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division reserves the right to demand it as right of retaining the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason. The deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned to him as possible after opening the tenders.

Madras, 6th March 1916

J. J. O'SHEA,
Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division

NOTICES.

One sack of Whisky marked "J.M.T." bonded by Messrs. George Fiddell & Co. under notice 65 of the Sea Customs Act and stored by them in the Public Bonded Warehouse attached to this Customs House will be sold by auction at 12 noon on Monday the 20th March 1916 in the Public Bonded Warehouse under notice 118 of the above Act, the owner having failed to pay on demand the duty and other charges due thereon after the expiration of the period of the bond. The sale will be subject to all charges due on it.

One sack of Rice, heavily (guaranteed) marked "J.M.T." within notice 65 bonded by M.H. By F. Mahomed Fida under notice 65 of the Sea Customs Act and stored by him in the Public Bonded Warehouse attached to this Customs House will be sold by auction at 12 noon on Monday the 20th March 1916 in the Public Bonded Warehouse under notice 118 of the above Act, the owner having failed to pay on demand the warehouse rent due on the goods bonded by him. The sale will be sold including all charges due thereon.

Madras Customs House,
6th March 1916

C. W. E. COTTON,
Collector of Customs.

AUCTION SALE OF FOREST PRODUCE

The forest produce detailed below will be sold in public auction for the period ending 31st March 1917 on 10th April 1916 at Coimbatore by the District Forest Officer, Lower District, subject to the conditions contained below.

The sale will be continued after the above date if not finished on that date. The District Forest Officer may either sell two or more lots reserved in the lot if he considers necessary at the time of sale, and leave them as one lot for sale, or split up any lot into parts.

3. No person will be allowed to bid at the auction unless he has previously deposited a sum of Rs. 100 and in the case of produce to be cut departmentally Rs. 100 secured money. A fresh deposit of Rs. 100 should be made in respect of each subsequent lot for which a person wishes to bid in case he is the highest bidder at more than one lot. The District Forest Officer may at his discretion reduce the amount of deposit to any sum. Every person who has furnished the above deposit shall further produce a certificate as to his solvency duly signed by the Collector or Deputy Collector within whose jurisdiction each person seeks to bid in respect of his deposit or the production of the above certificate. The District Forest Officer may also decline to accept the deposit of contractors whose work in the past has been found unsatisfactory. No person will be allowed to bid for another or for himself and another jointly unless he holds a power of attorney duly executed in his favour, and containing the above conditions. The deposit of all unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them soon after the sale is finished while those of the successful bidders will be retained. In case of any dispute relating to the sale, etc., the District Forest Officer's decision shall be final.

4. The District Forest Officer reserves the right to accept the right of rejecting any bid including the highest bid without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. The sale lot shall be signed by the highest bidder of every item immediately after the sale is knocked down in his name which will be testament to a certificate that he has read and understood the terms of the sale and that he agrees to abide by them.

6. The highest bidder of every item must deposit with the District Forest Officer immediately after the sale of that lot 15 per cent. of the sale amount less the amount money deposited by him under paragraph 3 above. The whole amount will be credited towards the first instalment of the sale amount. In the case of other the highest bid of which does not exceed Rs. 500 the full sale amount must be paid immediately after the sale of the lot.

7. The highest bidder should deposit in the Postal Savings Bank immediately after conclusion of the sale 15 per cent. of the sale amount subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract. An agreement registered at his post, shall be executed by every successful bidder a short time from the date of conclusion of the sale on the terms which will be supplied to him by the District Forest Officer. Unless and until the security deposit is furnished and the agreement executed on above, no contractor will be allowed to commence work in respect of his contract.

8. In case the successful bidder of any lot fails to pay the sale amount in accordance with paragraph 6 or to furnish the security deposit and execute the agreement referred to in paragraph 7 above the same will be sold at the risk and loss of such bidder, who will not only forfeit any deposit already credited to the profit, if any, that may result from the sale, but will also be liable for the loss, if any, resulting by the resale. He will not be

debarred from bidding in any subsequent auction. He shall be liable to pay the same interest on or before the date given before any subsequent auction in the Lower District Forest Officer and the Treasury contractor as all instalments in arrears in addition to which the contractor shall be liable as before to

per any one of the instalments on the due date to have this contract cancelled by the District Forest Officer:—

- 1st instalment .. Before execution of the agreement on 19th April 1915.
2nd instalment .. On September 1916.
3rd instalment .. On December 1916.
4th instalment .. On February 1917.

Provided that the extent of an acre per section of working land does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of total area before the second, $\frac{1}{3}$ before the third and $\frac{1}{4}$ before payment of the fourth instalment.

8. Intending holders may obtain at any time further particulars regarding the sale at the District Forest Office.

9. The area or quantity of produce shown against the crops in the accompanying table only approximate and intending holders are advised to examine the crops themselves.

10. In the event of any infringement on the part of the successful bidder of any or all of the above mentioned conditions, the said successful bidder shall be liable:—

- (1) to have the lease forthwith cancelled,
(2) to have his deposit forfeited,
(3) to have all the produce cut but left within the leased area confiscated, and
(4) to have the wood sold at its full value.

In the event of non-recovery by the successful bidder:—

- (1) of any portion of the consideration for the lease or
(2) of any damage sustained by the District Forest Officer, by reason of a breach by the successful bidder of any of the aforesaid conditions or by reason of any wrongful act on his part, it shall be lawful to recover from the contractor the portion and damage aforesaid in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

List of crops to be worked out for 1915-1917.

Names of forests.	Forest Officer.	Season of crops.	Area.
Asaphodesia range.			
1. Engda Ranna, compartment IV	Group I	1915	250
2. Malabar, compartment II	Group I	250	121 55
3. Coirga Reserve	Group I	121 55	121 55
Do.	Group I	121 55	121 55
Do.	Group I	121 55	121 55
Do.	Group I	121 55	121 55
4. Kandiappa Reserve A	Group I	278	278
Do.	Group I	278	278
5. Do.	Group I	278	278
6. Do.	Group I	278	278
7. Do.	Group I	278	278
8. Do.	Group I	278	278
9. Do.	Group I	278	278
Palayur range.			
10. Palayur	Group I	381	381
11. Takkal	Group I	381	381
12. Langan	Group I	381	381
Palayur range.			
13. Kappil	Group I	400	400
14. Pappal	Group I	400	400
15. Maragudi	Group I	400	400
16. Dabbingud	Group I	400	400
Palayur range.			
17. Vayaladuppara	Group I	412	412
18. Sengudi	Group I	412	412
Palayur range.			
19. Srinivasagudi	Group I	412	412
20. Do. (dead-wood)	Group I	412	412
Palayur range.			
21. Anuvann	Group I	1,400	1,400
22. Vattal	Group I	800	800
Palayur range.			
23. Kappil	Group I	2,880	2,880
24. Kevada-B I	Group I	5,000	5,000
25. Kevada-B (dead-wood)	Group I	5,000	5,000
26. Kevada-B I (do)	Group I	9,000	9,000
Palayur range.			
27. Lakshmi (newborn)	Group I	714	714

N.B.—None but those who have previously obtained necessary certificates from the proper authority are required by section 5 of the rules to be at the auction sales.

F. A. SEAKER,
District Forest Officer, Lower Columns.

Cumanda, 29th January 1916.

ADDITION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND MANUFACTURES.

Notice is hereby given that a auction will be held at the District Jail, Madras, on 23rd March 1912 at 2 a.m. for the supply of the following articles required for the year 1912-13:—

Articles.	Per cubic quantity more or less.
Rice, boiled, washed, dry cleaned and white—wastage not to exceed 5 per cent.	100,000
Beef, Mysore clean and dry—wastage not to exceed 10 per cent in cleaning and packing.	50,000
Beef, Bombay, country, clean and free from trash, bones and head—wastage not to exceed 5 per cent.	50,000
Tinned, clean and new and dry and free from seeds and stones.	2,000
Coriander, clean from weed and dust ..	1,400
Firwood, well dried and in billets of 2 to 3 feet.	10,000 per month.
Chilies	1,000
Peas, clean and free from weed ..	1,000
Groundnuts, good quality and clean, suitable should not be less than 40 per cent.	20,000
The wastage and dryage should not exceed 10 per cent.	
Chickens, healthy, big size, suitable not less than 10 per cent live.	10,000
Eggs,	1,000
Onions, country, dry	5,000
Kidney oil	5,000

To be delivered as required.

3. Tending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposits of the successful bidders will be returned by the Superintendent, District Jail, Madras, when the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever quantity they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

4. In the case of large supplies, the successful bidder will be required to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction and also shall deposit a cash security of 50 per cent on the probable value of the supply to be made, failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidder will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that actually obtained.

5. Samples of articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and bidders by tender should not fail to send in their samples in time. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person. The cost of the articles will be paid upon delivery, but no advance will be made in any account.

6. In the case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the Superintendent at or before 8 a.m., of the 23rd March 1912 and are accompanied by the deposits of Rs. 50. The tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the same offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the value offered which should be in the per cent delivered at the Madras District Jail.

7. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any bid or tenders.

8. Wastage exceeding 10 per cent in the case of corned beef, and generally seeds and common materials, 5 per cent in the case of fish, and 5 per cent in the case of rice will have to be made good by the contractor.

9. The contract in such case is subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

District Jail, Madras,
23rd March 1912.

D. G. RAI, Major, I.M.S.,
As Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE TRICHINPOLY CENTRAL JAIL.

Notice is hereby given that an auction for the supply of articles required for the manufacture of the Trichinopoly Central Jail during the year 1912-13 will be held, by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, on the 23rd March 1912 at 2 a.m. for the supply of the following articles:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
1. One millipede seed	5,000 lb.	28. Green peas	5,000 lb.
2. Red millipede seed	5,000 "	29. Cili peas	2,000 "
3. White millipede seed	500 "	30. Chickpeas	50 "
4. Dry seed of the white millipede ..	1,000 "	31. Coriander	100 "
5. Peas	20,000 "	32. Coriander	100 "
6. Tinned	1,000 "	33. Green peas	20,000 "
7. Tinned	1,000 "	34. Dry peas	1,000 "
8. Tinned	1,000 "	35. Dry peas	1,000 "
9. Tinned	1,000 "	36. Dry peas	1,000 "
10. Tinned	1,000 "	37. Dry peas	1,000 "
11. Tinned	1,000 "	38. Dry peas	1,000 "
12. Tinned	1,000 "	39. Dry peas	1,000 "
13. Tinned	1,000 "	40. Dry peas	1,000 "
14. Tinned	1,000 "	41. Dry peas	1,000 "
15. Tinned	1,000 "	42. Dry peas	1,000 "
16. Tinned	1,000 "	43. Dry peas	1,000 "
17. Tinned	1,000 "	44. Dry peas	1,000 "
18. Tinned	1,000 "	45. Dry peas	1,000 "
19. Tinned	1,000 "	46. Dry peas	1,000 "
20. Tinned	1,000 "	47. Dry peas	1,000 "
21. Tinned	1,000 "	48. Dry peas	1,000 "
22. Tinned	1,000 "	49. Dry peas	1,000 "
23. Tinned	1,000 "	50. Dry peas	1,000 "
24. Tinned	1,000 "	51. Dry peas	1,000 "
25. Tinned	1,000 "	52. Dry peas	1,000 "
26. Tinned	1,000 "	53. Dry peas	1,000 "
27. Tinned	1,000 "	54. Dry peas	1,000 "
28. Tinned	1,000 "	55. Dry peas	1,000 "
29. Tinned	1,000 "	56. Dry peas	1,000 "
30. Tinned	1,000 "	57. Dry peas	1,000 "
31. Tinned	1,000 "	58. Dry peas	1,000 "
32. Tinned	1,000 "	59. Dry peas	1,000 "
33. Tinned	1,000 "	60. Dry peas	1,000 "
34. Tinned	1,000 "	61. Dry peas	1,000 "
35. Tinned	1,000 "	62. Dry peas	1,000 "
36. Tinned	1,000 "	63. Dry peas	1,000 "
37. Tinned	1,000 "	64. Dry peas	1,000 "
38. Tinned	1,000 "	65. Dry peas	1,000 "
39. Tinned	1,000 "	66. Dry peas	1,000 "
40. Tinned	1,000 "	67. Dry peas	1,000 "
41. Tinned	1,000 "	68. Dry peas	1,000 "
42. Tinned	1,000 "	69. Dry peas	1,000 "
43. Tinned	1,000 "	70. Dry peas	1,000 "
44. Tinned	1,000 "	71. Dry peas	1,000 "
45. Tinned	1,000 "	72. Dry peas	1,000 "
46. Tinned	1,000 "	73. Dry peas	1,000 "
47. Tinned	1,000 "	74. Dry peas	1,000 "
48. Tinned	1,000 "	75. Dry peas	1,000 "
49. Tinned	1,000 "	76. Dry peas	1,000 "
50. Tinned	1,000 "	77. Dry peas	1,000 "
51. Tinned	1,000 "	78. Dry peas	1,000 "
52. Tinned	1,000 "	79. Dry peas	1,000 "
53. Tinned	1,000 "	80. Dry peas	1,000 "
54. Tinned	1,000 "	81. Dry peas	1,000 "
55. Tinned	1,000 "	82. Dry peas	1,000 "
56. Tinned	1,000 "	83. Dry peas	1,000 "
57. Tinned	1,000 "	84. Dry peas	1,000 "
58. Tinned	1,000 "	85. Dry peas	1,000 "
59. Tinned	1,000 "	86. Dry peas	1,000 "
60. Tinned	1,000 "	87. Dry peas	1,000 "
61. Tinned	1,000 "	88. Dry peas	1,000 "
62. Tinned	1,000 "	89. Dry peas	1,000 "
63. Tinned	1,000 "	90. Dry peas	1,000 "
64. Tinned	1,000 "	91. Dry peas	1,000 "
65. Tinned	1,000 "	92. Dry peas	1,000 "
66. Tinned	1,000 "	93. Dry peas	1,000 "
67. Tinned	1,000 "	94. Dry peas	1,000 "
68. Tinned	1,000 "	95. Dry peas	1,000 "
69. Tinned	1,000 "	96. Dry peas	1,000 "
70. Tinned	1,000 "	97. Dry peas	1,000 "
71. Tinned	1,000 "	98. Dry peas	1,000 "
72. Tinned	1,000 "	99. Dry peas	1,000 "
73. Tinned	1,000 "	100. Dry peas	1,000 "

Tendering bidders must deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposits of the successful bidder will be retained by the Superintendent and those of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned after the auction is over. The successful bidder will be required to deposit immediately the value of the supplies and to provide a bond within a week of the date of the auction, failing which their deposits will be forfeited. In the case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidder will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

Bidders at the auction must bring with them a sample of each article for which they intend to bid.

In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the undersigned before the 15th March 1916 with the samples and earnest money referred to.

The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

Any further information can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly.

Central Jail, Trichinopoly,
24th February 1916.

C. G. D. HERVEY,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF RATIONS AND RAW MATERIALS TO THE CENTRAL JAIL, CHUDALORE.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the District Jail, Chudalore at 2 p.m. on Friday the 15th March 1916 for the supply of articles of rations and raw materials required for the year 1916-17 as detailed below.

1. Intending bidders for rice, ragi and dal should deposit Rs. 100 as earnest money and Rs. 50 for the other articles which, in the case of unsuccessful bidders, will be returned immediately after the auction is over.

2. In the case of successful bidders bond should be executed and a deposit of 10 per cent paid in addition to the earnest money, failing which, their earnest money will be forfeited. In the case of failure to undertake the supply, they will also be liable to pay the difference between the price and that ultimately obtained.

3. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the 14th March for the auction and earnest money sent by the registered post. These tenders will be opened only at the time of auction.

4. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the samples.

5. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

SCHEDULE.

Particulars of articles.	Probable requirements for the year 1916-17.	Remarks.
1. White rice (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Wages should not exceed 4 per cent.
2. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
3. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
4. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
5. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
6. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
7. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
8. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
9. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
10. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
11. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
12. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
13. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
14. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
15. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
16. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
17. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
18. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
19. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
20. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
21. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
22. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
23. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
24. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
25. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
26. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
27. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
28. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
29. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
30. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
31. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
32. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
33. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
34. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
35. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
36. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
37. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
38. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
39. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
40. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
41. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
42. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
43. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
44. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
45. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
46. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
47. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
48. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
49. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.
50. Rice (100 lbs. per sack) (not less than 40 lbs. per sack)	15,000 lbs.	Do. 10 do.

Notes:—(1) Rice, ragi, dal and glycerine must be supplied in 40 lbs. tins (not less than 40 lbs. per tin).

(2) Rice to be supplied in 40 lbs. tins (not less than 40 lbs. per tin).

District Jail, Chudalore,
24th February 1916.

J. A. MURCHALL,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF KEROSENE OIL AT CHUDALORE.

Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th March 1916 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Chudalore, for the supply of 500 gallons of kerosene oil of 55° to be delivered to the Branch Press at Chudalore (B.I.), Chudalore, in such quantities and such terms as may be ordered. Each tender should include delivery charges and be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Chudalore,
24th February 1916.

M. FISHER,
Superintendent.

LIST OF TRAVELLING DISCOUNTS AND REST-HOUSES IN THE DISTRICTS OF AGARTTAL, DAILLY, (Dingyapal, Chhittagong, Chakrapal, Gajjala, Gaharaj, Gohar, Karna, Kharak and Vidyapal.) Royal Pro. 1915. Each Annex 2 (8 p.)

REPORT ON THE MARINE SURVEY AND LAND REVENUE COMMISSION, Vol. I, 1915. Footslop folio, bound. Rs. 1. (4 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE-FOREST).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN MADRAS PROVINCE (WITH NOTES), continued up to 1st February 1916. Imperial Pro. paper cover. Annex 1 (8 p.)

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1915 (1914-15) Footslop folio, bound. Rs. 1-2-0 (8 p.)

GENERAL LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN THE FOREST DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE, continued up to 1st January 1916. Imperial Pro. paper cover. Annex 2. (1 + 4 p.)

MADRAS FOREST MASTERS (1915 edition). With list of officers. Annex 3. (3 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE DISTRICTS).

QUARTERLY LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE MADRAS DISTRICT, ANDERSON AND SEPARATE SEPARATE DISTRICTS, continued up to 1st January 1916. Royal Pro. paper cover. Annex 12 (3 p.)

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GRANTING OF SANCTIONS IN THOSE MUNICIPALITIES IN WHICH THE SANCTIONS SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT OPERATES IN FORCE. (To be in force from 1st January 1916.) Footslop folio, stitched. English. Annex 6-8. (11 p.)

REGULATIONS FOR THE GRANTING OF SANCTIONS TO OFFICERS OF TOWN BODIES IN FORCE FROM 1st JANUARY 1916. Footslop folio, stitched. English. Annex 2-4. (8 p.)

QUARTERLY LIST OF QUALIFIED SURVEY ENGINEERS continued up to 1st January 1916. Royal Pro. paper cover. Annex 11. (7 p.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF TEST BOOKS FOR THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS PUBLISHED ON 1st DECEMBER 1915. Footslop folio, stitched. Annex 3 (1 p.)

REPORT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE FOR 1914-15. Footslop folio, bound. Vol. I, Annex 1 (1 p., 4 p.); Vol. II, Annex 2-4 (8 p.)

OVERSIGHT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE. Annex 5 (1 p.)

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS, SEE SECTION. With list of officers. Annex 6 (1 p.)

MADRAS PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, COMMISSION, COMMISSION FOR 1915. Royal Pro. wrapper. Annex 8. (1 p.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ADDRESS AND COMMUNAL TO LIST OF GENERAL BILLS AND ORDINANCES No. 1 of 1915. English, Royal Pro. Annex 4-5. (8 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACTS

ACT XV OF 1903. EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTIONS UP TO 1st AUGUST 1915. English, Royal Pro. Annex 6-8. (1 p.)

ACT XIII OF 1910. GUARANTEES AND PACTS. MODIFIED UP TO 1st AUGUST 1915. English, Royal Pro. Annex 9-10. (8 p.)

ACT XI OF 1912. EMPLOYMENT AND RESERVATION. English, Royal Pro. Annex 1-2. (8 p.)

ACT XIV OF 1910. FOREST TRAINING. English, Royal Pro. Annex 2-3. (5 p.)

ACT XV OF 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 1-3. (8 p.)

ACT XVI OF 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 4-5. (1 p.)

ORDINANCE No. III of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 1-3. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. IV of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 4-5. (1 p.)

ORDINANCE No. V of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 6-8. (1 p.)

ORDINANCE No. VI of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 9-10. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. VII of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 11-12. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. VIII of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 13-14. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. IX of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 15-16. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. X of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 17-18. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. XI of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 19-20. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. XII of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 21-22. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. XIII of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 23-24. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. XIV of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 25-26. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. XV of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 27-28. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. XVI of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 29-30. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. XVII of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 31-32. (8 p.)

ORDINANCE No. XVIII of 1915. JUDICIAL STAFF-REVENUE (AMENDMENT). English, Royal Pro. Annex 33-34. (8 p.)

List of Books published from 1st July to 31st December 1915.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1915. Footslop folio, paper cover. Annex 1 (1 p.)

REPORTS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1915. Footslop folio, paper cover. Annex 2 (1 p.)

REPORTS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1915. Footslop folio, paper cover. Annex 3 (1 p.)

REPORTS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1915. Footslop folio, paper cover. Annex 4 (1 p.)

REPORTS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1915. Footslop folio, paper cover. Annex 5 (1 p.)

REPORTS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1915. Footslop folio, paper cover. Annex 6 (1 p.)

REPORTS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1915. Footslop folio, paper cover. Annex 7 (1 p.)

LAW OF LOCAL RULES AND ORDINANCES MADE UNDER PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE MUNICIPALITY ACTS and other supplementary to Vol. II, 1913 edition. Each. As 2-6. (3 p.); with supplementary to Vol. I, 1913 edition. As 2-6. (6 p.)

LAW OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY collected up to 30th June 1915. Royal 8vo. paper. As 4. (1 a.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915. AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE STATUTES RELATIVE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. English. Fols. As 1-6. (2 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACTS.

Act IV of 1915. DEFENCE OF DOMES (ORIGINAL LAW AMENDMENT). Royal 8vo. Urdu. June 1. (5 p.)

Act IX of 1915. THE CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT). Royal 8vo. Urdu. June 2. (2 p.)

Act V of 1915. LUGGAR PAPER CHARGES (TEMPORARY AMENDMENT). Fols. Urdu. June 2. (5 p.)

Act VI of 1915. PRISONS AND DETENTION (TEMPORARY REVENUE). Fols. Urdu. June 2. (5 p.)

Act XI of 1915. (REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE). English. Fols. Urdu. June 2. (2 p.)

Act XII of 1915. ISLAND RESERVE LITERATURE. English, Tamil, Telugu, Chuzhna and Malayalam. Fols. Urdu. Each. June 2. (2 p.)

Act XIV of 1915. ROYAL TRADING. Fols. Urdu. English and Urdu. Each. June 2. (2 p.)

Act XV of 1915. ISLAND OTHER RESERVE (AMENDMENT). English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Chuzhna. Fols. Urdu. Each. June 2. (2 p.)

Ordinance No. III of 1915. DEFENCE OF INDIA (ORIGINAL LAW AMENDMENT). Tamil, Telugu, Chuzhna and Malayalam. Fols. Urdu. Each. June 2. (2 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS ACTS.

Act I of 1915. MADRAS AGRARI ACT (AMENDMENT). Royal 8vo. Anna 1. (2 p.)

Act I of 1915. LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT. Modified up to 1st June 1915. English, Royal 8vo. As 2-3. (2 p.)

Act I of 1915. CANALS AND PUBLIC WORKS. Modified up to 1st June 1915. English. Royal 8vo. As 2-6. (2 p.)

Act IV of 1915. MADRAS MARINERS. Modified up to 1st June 1915. English. Royal 8vo. As 2-6. (2 p.)

Act II of 1915. DEFENCE OF REVENUE AS MODIFIED UP TO 1st June 1915. English. Royal 8vo. As 2-6. (2 p.)

Act II of 1915. MADRAS PORT TRUST (AMENDMENT). Fols. Urdu. English. June 2. (2 p.)

Act II of 1915. MADRAS PORT TRUST. Modified up to 1st December 1915. English. Royal 8vo. As 2. (2 p.)

Act II of 1915. OUT-PORTS TRADING AND SHIPPING ACT. Modified up to 1st August 1915. Royal 8vo. English. As 2-3. (2 p.)

Act III of 1915. MADRAS SCIENCE-BUILDING AND FARMING ACT. Modified up to 1st September 1915. Royal 8vo. English. As 2-6. (2 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, MARINE STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

List of Books published from July to December 1915.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915. (1 and 2 Geo. 5, ch. 22.) As 2-3. (1 a.)

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915. Royal 8vo. cloth. As 2-4 or 4s. (2 a.)

LEGISLATION AND ORDERS RELATIVE TO THE WORK (2nd edition, 1915). Royal 8vo. bound. As 2 or 4s. (2 a.)

List of New Books published during the current quarter.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE ARABIAN CODE, Vol. I, ENGLISH 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 4s. 6d. (Rs.)

THE ARABIAN CODE, Vol. II, ENGLISH 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 4s. 6d. (Rs.)

A DICTIONARY OF ARABIC LAW TERMS FOR 1915. COMPILATION UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BY S. D. BOM, Esq., BAR-AT-LAW. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2-4 or 4s. 6d. (Rs.)

ORDINANCE STATUTES IN FORCE AND ORDINANCE, Vol. I, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 4s. 6d. (Rs.)

ORDINANCE STATUTES IN FORCE AND ORDINANCE, Vol. II, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 or 4s. 6d. (Rs.)

Apprentices from passed candidates are invited for the post of a typist which has fallen vacant in this office. Applicants possessing a knowledge of Telugu will be preferred. The vacancy is likely to last long and may separately become permanently vacant.

Deputy District Collector's Office,
26th March 1915.

M. TAJUMUDIN,
Deputy Collector.

Apprentices are invited for the typist's place on Rs. 20-1-10th in the Bellary District Forest Office up to 25th March 1915. Same need apply except persons who have passed the Government elementary grade or typewriting with some previous experience in any office which should be noted with report of contribution, if any.

Bellary, 26th March 1915.

G. DO. PAK THORNTON,
District Forest Officer.

Wanted a fully qualified Local Feed overseer for the Singara or Rs. 60 + 25 feed travelling allowances. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months.

The District District Board's Office,
Channarayana, 26th March 1915.

M. YOUNG,
President.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

On or after the 28th July 1915, I intend moving the High Court to be styled as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, on March 1915.

P. M. SUBRAMANIAM AYYAN

On or after 26th April 1915, I intend moving the High Court to read me as a Vakil thereof.
Bellary, 26th March 1915.

A. M. LAKSHMINARAYAN.

On or after the 7th August 1915, I intend moving the High Court to read me as a Vakil thereof.
Vijay, 26th March 1915.

K. V. RAMASWAMINATHAN

I SUREKA NARAYANASWAMY intend changing my name into CHITRA NARAYANASWAMY.
6th March 1915.

CHITRA NARAYANASWAMY

LOST.

The Government Proclamation No. 3384365 of the 2 per cent loan of 1898-97 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of G. V. Venkataramana Aiyangar, the proprietor, by whom it was never repaid to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the aforementioned security.

Calcutta, 26th February 1915.

G. V. VENKATARAMANA AIYANGAR.

NOTICE.

LORDA WILKINSON KENNIE COCKRELL (DECEASED).

The Administrator of the estate and affairs United to the Presidency of Madras of Louisa Elizabeth Kennie Cockrell, late of 34, Westmore Terrace in the County of Middlesex in England, but now deceased who died at 34, Westmore Terrace aforesaid, on or about the first day of May 1912 being about to close for accounts the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of April 1915 at the undersigned's address above which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the moneys of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the claims of the said Louisa Elizabeth Kennie Cockrell deceased or any part thereof as distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras, 6th March 1915.

HENRY BROUGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate
of Louisa Elizabeth Kennie Cockrell (deceased).

NOTICE.

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 10th March 1916 the estate of Kappaswami Appayager Gossand, late of Madras, under letters of administration granted to him on the 28th February 1916 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatee or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 15th April 1916 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 10th March 1916.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras

NOTICE.

THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society will be held on Wednesday the 15th March 1916 at 5 pm at the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs Messing & Co, Messing's Buildings, Beach, Madras, for transacting the following business:-

- (1) Adopting the Directors' report, and audited accounts for the year 1915 which have been submitted as correct.
- (2) Appointing Directors in the place of those who retire.
- (3) Appointing an Auditor or Auditors, and fixing his or their remuneration.

(By order of the Board of Directors.)

Post Box No. 14,
Madras, 14th March 1916.

RAMSAY & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

27

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1906.

[Price, 6 pice]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

Date	Barometer reduced to 32°	Temperature.				Sea and Wind in P.M.	Waves					General weather.
		Compass Daily Means		Observed Extremes			Direction	Force	Depth of water.	Direction		
		Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.							
March.	Barometer											
1st Mon.	30.075	78.0	71.0	79.0	66.0	71.0-4	SE	100	10	10	10	Fine
2nd Tues.	30.061	75.0	71.0	80.0	66.0	71.0-4	SE	100	10	10	10	Fine with passing clouds.
3rd Wed.	30.061	75.0	71.0	80.0	66.0	71.0-4	SE	100	10	10	10	Fine
4th Thurs.	30.061	75.0	71.0	80.0	66.0	71.0-4	SE	100	10	10	10	Fine
5th Fri.	30.061	75.0	71.0	80.0	66.0	71.0-4	SE	100	10	10	10	Fine
6th Sat.	30.061	75.0	71.0	80.0	66.0	71.0-4	SE	100	10	10	10	Fine
7th Sun.	30.061	75.0	71.0	80.0	66.0	71.0-4	SE	100	10	10	10	Fine
8th Mon.	30.061	75.0	71.0	80.0	66.0	71.0-4	SE	100	10	10	10	Fine
9th Tues.	30.061	75.0	71.0	80.0	66.0	71.0-4	SE	100	10	10	10	Fine
10th Wed.	30.061	75.0	71.0	80.0	66.0	71.0-4	SE	100	10	10	10	Fine

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The column of the Barometer is twenty-one feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the entire 24 hours from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0.04 inch, the average day for the same period being 1.21 inches.

Madrass Observatory, 14th March 1906.

E. LA JOSSER, Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 113

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1916.

[Price, 5 pice.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11th MARCH 1916.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Rice-lands secure to 15 feet and Barata 20-25 feet deep. Sowing of paddy and transplanting of rice proceeding as usual. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, sugarcane, tobacco and groundnuts; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TELANGANA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy commencing as usual; transplanting of rice proceeding as usual. Standing crops thriving. Harvested cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, and groundnuts; cotton average to fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 5-6 feet above normal. Ploughing, sowing fields, and transplanting of paddy and sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco; cotton fair; cotton, paddy, cotton and sugarcane fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in some tracts and on Krishna; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but underfed in some tracts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Krishna 1-2 feet below normal. Discharge adequate. Sowing of paddy and transplanting of rice proceeding as usual. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, and groundnuts; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in some tracts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Preparation of seed-beds in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, paddy, cotton, cotton, cotton, and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but underfed in some tracts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Discharge Kurnool-Cuddapah canal sufficient. Water report not received. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, wheat, cotton, cotton, cotton, and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture fairly; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle disease prevails in parts of some tracts. Employment is available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RANGAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in certain tanks in Swelaha. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of wet crops in progress. Standing crops fair to good but in parts of one tank. Harvested wheat, chole, paddy and groundnut; cotton, sugarcane, pulses and water-cress, fair to normal. Pasture satisfactory, fodder available. Condition of cattle good except for scab in parts of one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding in hotel-gardens in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture all, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ASANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of kharra and paddy concluding; weeding of paddy and ploughing of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, paddy, wheat, cotton, pulses; cotton fair. Pasture generally satisfactory, but scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, kharra, chole and indigo, picking cotton and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, kharra, groundnut and water-cress; cotton fair to normal. Pasture satisfactory; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but some disease is reported in one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NEELGIRI.

No flow over the Bellary dam. Supply at Bellary and Bangan delta inadequate, and in the Kumbhari reservoir adequate. Ploughing, sowing of indigo, paddy, chole and chole, in transplanting of ragi and paddy and weeding proceeding. Standing crops are in good. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to normal; indigo, but so far is one tank; water, fair to normal; ragi, normal; paddy, chole, but to normal. Pasture available except in some tanks; fodder sufficient except in one tank. Condition of cattle good, but scab in one tank and black-quarter in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGALEPOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one tank. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair, but paddy in parts of one tank has withered. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and kharra; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but some disease in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, gingelly, groundnut, indigo and chole, weeding of paddy, transplanting of paddy, chole and ragi and ploughing of tobacco proceeding. Standing crops fair, but are withering or withered for want of rain in parts of one tank. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, kharra, ragi, chole and groundnut; cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient, but scanty in one tank; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, chole and gingelly proceeding or concluding; weeding of paddy commencing or proceeding; transplanting of paddy, ragi and chole proceeding or concluding; ploughing of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, chole, sugarcane, kharra, pulses and water-cress, cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally available, but scanty in one district; fodder generally available, but insufficient in parts of one tank. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of one tank. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and gingelly, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi and ploughing of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, kharra, pulses and water-cress, cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but some rain is needed in parts of one tank.

SALEM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing; sowing of ragi, chole and paddy, transplanting of ragi and paddy and ploughing of sugarcane proceeding or concluding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, kharra and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one tank; fodder available except in parts of one tank. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COONATORU.

Water-supply sufficient. Fair flow of water in the Chitray or Kharra. Ploughing and sowing of chole, kharra, gingelly, groundnut. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane, kharra, pulses and water-cress, but to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one tank. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. No flow over the ground surface; discharge adequate. Sowing and transplanting of paddy and cereals proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, maize and sugarcane, various fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Height of water over the most of the northern and southern branches of the lower canal at 24 feet and 17 feet, respectively. Transplantation of paddy and cultivation of paddy and sugarcane in progress. Standing crops generally fair, but crops are in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy and sugarcane fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but malnutrition and thirst prevalent in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

POOKEETTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Cultivation of garden crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in parts. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in part of one-Pattar area. Average discharge in Pattar main and all canals. Ploughing, sowing of cotton and transplanting of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair, but rice required in one-Pattar area of one taluk. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

HAMBAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of dry lands commencing or concluding, of wet lands concluding; weeding of dry lands proceeding; transplantation of wet lands concluding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, cotton, millets, indigo, sugarcane, groundnuts and tobacco; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available but dear in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over Pannalukottam tank; discharge adequate. Ploughing, transplanting of paddy and sowing of dry crops in progress. Standing crops good, but paddy withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy; cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair, but rice is wanted.

NIJALAZAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture steady, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of third rice crop nearing completion. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested second rice crop; cotton fair to normal. Pasture country in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but malnutrition and thirst is prevalent. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Harvest crop. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle fair.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Fencing of main crops and sowing concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 11th March 1916.—Rainfall light. Rainfed, Travancore, Malabar and Cochin; all elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally but bad, withering or withered in parts of Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tinnevely and require more rain in parts of North Arcot, Tanjore and Madras. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; cotton fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding or concluding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Bellary, Anasapur, Cannara, South and Central except Coimbatore. Pasture generally sufficient but scanty in Karnad, Bellary, Malabar and in parts of some other districts; fodder generally available but scarce in parts of three districts. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SECT., GEN., LAND RES. & ACCT.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
14th March 1916.

T. RAJAHVIAH,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th MARCH 1916.

Station	Rainfall in inches				Price of Grain (in 100 lbs) per cwt.											
	In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Maize.		Rice.		Sugar.	
	1896.	Average of 47 years.	1896.	Average of 47 years.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.
Central	Gauguin	0.5	30.8	42.4	10.0	8.5	8.2	17.6	13.8	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vietnam	0.2	34.5	40.0	10.1	7.8	7.8	18.0	13.8	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	0.2	47.7	62.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	0.1	31.5	38.8	10.5	8.5	8.0	18.0	13.8	13.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indochina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = agency. B. = British. C. = average of the 21 years ending 1914-15. D. = average of the 5 years ending 1910-15. E. = average of the 10 years ending 1900-15.
 F. = Fall in the price of station in India in the ordinary station/area in the market.

RAINFALL PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

FOR No. 14 OF 1915.

AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enactment of section 1, Act XV of 1908. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1915. 1st of 1915.

Amendment of section 4, Act XV of 1908. 2. In section 4, sub-section (4) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (*hereinafter called the said Act*), the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" shall be omitted. 1st of 1915.

Amendment of section 6, Act XV of 1908. 3. In section 6, sub-section (1) of the said Act, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" and "shall be omitted."

4. In section 6 sub-section (1) of the said Act, the following amendments shall be made:—

(1) After clause (j) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(j) for regulating the use of piers, quays, landing places, wharves, quays, warehouses and sheds which belong to the Government, and for fixing the rates to be paid for the use of the same; "

(2) In clause (k) after the word "and" the words "and for loading and unloading the cargo of any such vessels," and after the word "passenger" the words "or of the crew" shall be inserted; and at the end of the same clause, the following shall be added, namely:— "and may, by such rules provide for the fees payable in respect of any such vessels, and in the case of passenger vessels paying therefor, for the rates of hire to be charged; and the conditions under which such vessels shall be compelled to ply for hire, and further for the conditions under which any license may be revoked."

Amendment of section 31, Act XV of 1908. 5. In section 31 of the said Act, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(a) After sub-section (1) the following sub-section (2) shall be inserted, namely:—

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the owner or master of a vessel which is by that sub-section required to have a pilot, harbourmaster or assistant port officer or harbourmaster on board, shall be answerable for any loss or damage caused by the vessel or by any fault of the navigation of the vessel, in the same manner as he would have been if he had not been so required by that sub-section;

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not take effect till the first day of January, 1915, or such earlier date as the Governor-General in Council may notify in that behalf in the "Gazette of India."

(b) The existing sub-sections (7), (8) and (9) shall be re-numbered (3), (4) and (5) respectively.

(c) In the existing sub-section (5) for the word and figures "(1) and (2)" the word and figures "(4), (5) and (6)" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 33, Act XV of 1908. 6. In section 33 of the said Act, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(a) In sub-section (1) after the figures (2) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2)."

(b) After sub-section (1), the following sub-section (2) shall be inserted, namely:—

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, alter or add to any entry in the first schedule relating to piers within its own province, and this power shall include the power to regroup any such piers.

Provided that, if any such alteration or addition has the effect of increasing the port-dues in any such port, such alteration or addition shall require the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(c) In the existing sub-section (4) the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" and the words "with the like sanction" shall be omitted, and in the same sub-section, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, except with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the rates and the times so declared shall not be respectively higher or shorter than the maximum rates and the shortest times specified and fixed in the First Schedule for any port in the province."

(d) The existing sub-sections (5), (6) and (7) shall be re-numbered (7), (8) and (9), respectively.

7. In section 34 of the said Act, after the words "The Local Government may" the words "after consulting the authority appointed under section 25" shall be inserted; and for the words "thereunto" the following shall be substituted, namely:— "subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose, any vessel or class of vessels;" and after the word "them" the words "or may extend the periods for which any vessel or class of vessels entering a port shall be exempt from liability to pay port-dues" shall be added.

Amendment of section 35, Act XV of 1908. 8. In section 35, sub-section (1) of the said Act, the proviso shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 36, Act XV of 1908. 9. In section 36 of the said Act, sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 15, Act XV of
1918

Insertion of new
section 15A in Act
XV of 1918.

10. In section 15, sub-section (3) of the said Act, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted.

11. After section 15 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

15A. Every authority exercising any powers or jurisdiction in, or relating to, any port to which this Act for the time being applies shall, if so required by an officer authorized by written or special order of the Governor General in Council in that behalf, co-operate in such manner as such officer may direct, in carrying out any measures in connection with any embarkation or preparation for the defence of the said port in time of war, and for this purpose shall, if so required, temporarily place at the disposal of such officer the services of any of its staff and the use of any of its vessels, property, equipment or other material:

Provided, further, that if any vessels are placed at the disposal of such officer in accordance with this section the Government of India shall, in respect of the period during which they are so used for disposal, bear the running expenses of such vessels, and be responsible for any damage thereto.

Explanation.—The expression "running expenses" in this proviso, includes all outlay incurred in connection with the use of the vessel other than any charges for their hire or for the wages of the officers and crews of such vessels:

Provided, secondly, that any officer making a requisition under this section shall exercise his powers in such a way as to cause as little disturbance to the ordinary business of the port as is compatible with the requisites of the efficient carrying out of the measures.

Provided, thirdly, that no civil or other legal proceeding shall lie against any authority for any default resulting by reason only of compliance with a requisition under this section."

A. F. MUDJIMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor.)

G. B. TOSKENTEN,

Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

(B) The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

		As Digitized.		Date.
Gazette.				
Gazette of India .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	27th September 1913.
Port St. George Gazette .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	14th October 1913.
Bombay Government Gazette .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7th October 1913.
Madras Official Gazette .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	21st October 1913.
Calcutta Gazette .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20th October 1913.
United Provinces Gazette .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2nd October 1913.
Punjab Government Gazette .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1st October 1913.
Burma Gazette .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25th October 1913.
Madras and Orissa Gazette .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23rd October 1913.
Central Provinces Gazette .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2nd October 1913.
Assam Gazette .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	24th October 1913.
Ceylon District Gazette .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2nd November 1913.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1st October 1913.
		As the Forwinder.		Date.
Province.		Language.		
Malacca .. ..	.. ..	Tamil .. ..	.. ..	3rd November 1913.
.. ..	.. ..	Orang .. ..	.. ..
.. ..	.. ..	Kanoyan .. ..	.. ..
.. ..	.. ..	Malayalam .. ..	.. ..
Bamboy .. ..	.. ..	Urdu .. ..	.. ..	10th November 1913.
		Marathi .. ..	.. ..
		Gujarati .. ..	.. ..
		Kannada .. ..	.. ..
Nadu .. ..	.. ..	Tulu .. ..	.. ..	25th October 1913.
		Malabar .. ..	.. ..
		Malabar .. ..	.. ..
		Malabar .. ..	.. ..
United Provinces .. ..	.. ..	Urdu .. ..	.. ..	4th November 1913.
Punjab .. ..	.. ..	Urdu .. ..	.. ..	25th November 1913.
Burma .. ..	.. ..	Burmese .. ..	.. ..	2nd October 1913.
Central Provinces .. ..	.. ..	Marathi .. ..	.. ..	4th November 1913.
Ceylon .. ..	.. ..	Kannada .. ..	.. ..
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1st December 1913.

3. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

G. F. LUKER.
R. M. GRADDOCK.
G. H. LOWMEAN.
* G. VISHAKASHA SACHANAR.
* GHANASLAN HASUA.
SIEH ABU JAFAR.
J. WALKER.
LIONEL DAVIDSON.
M. N. BANERJEE.

Done,
23-24 February 1914.

NOTE.

While voting with satisfaction the modification of the Bill to the effect that the proposed law shall not affect the use of medical titles already granted, and that no prosecution for the offence created by the same, shall be initiated except by Local Governments, I am unable to persuade myself that the amendment, even in the slightly modified form in which it appears, or that the principles and provisions are not of a controversial nature. It is previously recorded that this amendment is little needed to prevent any present or future arising from the title and management of the private medical institutions in British India, while, on the other hand, the Bill does not affect the use in India of foreign degrees titles and foreign titles granted on very inferior qualifications. Nothing proves the danger and, in fact, the controversial nature of the present more convincingly than the prohibition, on pain of criminal prosecution and conviction, of the issue and use of even certificates implying any qualification in the sphere of medical science otherwise than by the authorities mentioned in the proposed Act. So, if I attend to the issue and holders in First Aid delivered by a private publisher and give a certificate from him that I am fully competent to render First Aid, we are back into the criminal prosecution and conviction, although without that certificate—very without having had any lessons in First Aid—I may, with impunity, point or make one for life in my country, as it would be almost impossible, to prevent the issue, even in Great Britain the law has not gone so far. It seems to me that, if a law to protect European medical titles is needed at all, a short Act abolishing the titles awarded to be so protected and publishing the authorized grant and use of such titles, should amply carry out the object.

2. Last year, His Excellency the President withheld and advised this Council to avoid introducing, whether by way of legislation or merely Resolutions, matters of a controversial nature, in consequence of the grave crisis affecting the whole Empire, a crisis which makes complete harmony throughout the

Expire a vital necessity not an Imperial want, while the war should last. The non-ethioid Members have been most loyally observing this necessary rule, then disappointed for the gratification of the Council during the war, and I am altogether unable to persuade myself in the least that this measure represents an exception to this rule. Quite the reverse in every way, whether we regard the nature and scope of the Bill and its admitted inadequacy or the subjective alarm it has caused throughout the country.

It is worth noting that the Government of Madras is of opinion that no necessity for such a Bill has arisen in that Presidency, and that it is not probable that persons possessing some tincture of European medicine without possessing any qualification deserve any remedy. The Government of the Province is of opinion that the best course would be to drop the Bill for the present, until we are in a position to judge the effect of the Medical Registration Acts and also devise an effective method of dealing with the men in this country of bogus foreign degrees. I really venture to submit that this is a very wise course to adopt, and I would beg and pray forgiveness to postpone the further consideration of this Bill.

February 25th, 1915.

C. VITTHALBHATACHARIAR.

NOTE.

I agree that the Bill is contentious, and I do not propose to traverse the other points in the above minute of my Honourable friend Mr. Acharya. I do not, however, think that the Bill deserves opposition now, as the amendments made by the Select Committee have met almost all the objections raised against it.

February 25th, 1915.

SHANMUKH BARRA.

Act No. 25 of 1904.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SECRET COMMISSION.]

[Works in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

It shall be expedient to regulate the grant of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the description and use by unqualified persons of such titles.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the grant of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the assumption and use by unqualified persons of such titles; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enacted.

1. This Act may be cited the "Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1905."

2. In this Act "western medical sciences" means the various methods of Allopathic medicine, Chemistry and Surgery, but does not include the Homoeopathic or Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine.

3. The right of conferring, granting, or issuing in British India degrees, diplomas, licences, certificates or other documents stating or implying that the holder, grantee or recipient thereof is qualified to practise western medical science, shall be exercisable only by the authorities specified in the Schedule and by such other authority as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit to impose, authorize in this behalf.

4. No person authorized by section 3, no person in British India shall confer, grant, or issue, or hold himself out as entitled to confer, grant, or issue any degree, diploma, licence, certificate or other document stating or implying that the holder, grantee or recipient is qualified to practise western medical science.

5. Whenever notwithstanding the provisions of section 4 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees; and if the person so contravening is an association, every member of such association, who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits the contravention, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

6. Whoever voluntarily and falsely assumes, or uses, or holds or displays or any addition to his name implying that he holds a degree, diploma, licence or certificate conferred, granted or issued by any authority referred to in section 3, or purports by the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom, or that he is qualified to practise western medical science shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees, or, if it is subsequently assumed, and is continued so, an offence punishable under this section, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

7. Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the use by any person of any title, description, or addition which, prior to the commencement of this Act, he used in virtue of any degree, diploma, licence or certificate conferred upon, or granted or issued to, him.

8. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act, except upon complaint made by order of the Local Government, or upon complaint made, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by a Council of Medical Registration established by any enactment for the time being in force in the province.

9. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

1. Every University established by an Act of the Governor General in Council.
2. The State Medical Faculty in Poona.
3. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.
4. The School of Medicine, Medical College, Madras.

A. P. NUDHMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Enacted by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

G. G. TOSCHUNTER,

Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 3rd day of March, 1915:—

No. 3 OF 1915.

A Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and for other purposes.

VIII of 1915. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and to repeal as far as it relates to
VIII of 1915. this Act, and consistent with amendments section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1874; it is hereby enacted
as follows:—

Short title and
commencement effect.
VIII of 1915. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1915.
(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of March, 1916, and any sum due on account of law duties leviable thereunder or of any
deficiency between the duties which have been paid and the duties which are leviable thereunder shall be deemed to be duties due levied within the meaning of section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1874, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

Repeal.
VIII of 1915. 2. In this Act the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (hereinafter referred to as the
said Act), means the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended.
3. The section 2 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted,
namely:—

"A. (1) These shall be levied and collected in every port to which this Act applies, the duties specified in the second and third schedules.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of any articles enumerated, either specifically or under general headings, in the said schedules as chargeable with duty ad valorem, and may alter any tariff values for the same being in force.

(3) Different tariff values may be fixed for different classes or descriptions of the same article."

Substitution of new
schedules by sections 11, 12, 13 and
14 of Act VIII of 1915.

4. For the second, third, fourth and fifth schedules of the said Act, the
schedules annexed in the first schedule to this Act shall be substituted.

Repeal.

5. The amendments specified in the second schedule to this Act are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth schedule thereof.

SCHEDULE 1.

Schedules to be substituted in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

(See section 4.)

"SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF."

PART I.

Articles which are free of duty.

1.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Names of Articles.

1. Hops.
2. Salt imported into British India and inland, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the Port of Calcutta and inland with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacture of glass or other uses; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and inland, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in curing salt in these provinces.

(For the general duty on salt, see Sec. 22.)

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

Names and uses, raw.

3. Hides and skins, raw or salted.

Wool.

4. Cloths manufactured into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

Textile materials.

5. Cotton, raw.
6. Wool, raw.

Miscellaneous.

7. Minerals, Minerals, including animal bones and the following chemical substances:—Toxic drugs, nitrous oxide, nitrate of potash, sulphate of potash, tartaric acid, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanide and several cyanides.
8. Poly of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.

*III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.**Apparel.*

9. Uniforms and accessories appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.

Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

10. The following classes of Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—

- Arms falling under the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th or 12th item of No. 4b, when they appertain to a British soldier under the 1st or 2nd class and are fired in the same case with such firearm.
- Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear a diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform.
- A sword, a sword, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular force, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or entitled by the constitution of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the division or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.
- Sword and revolver which are entitled by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge.
- Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army.
- Swords for presentation at army or volunteer prizes.
- Arms, ammunition, and military stores exported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a British State in India which may be maintained and equipped for Imperial service.
- Arms, rifles and small arms imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.

11. Anti-plague serum.
12. Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona.

Distillers, Implements and Instruments.

13. The following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowers and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, shell crushers, rice-cutters, levers and bellows, grain, ploughs, millstones, mortars, hoppers, chaff-cutters, seed-fills, hay-cutters, and rollers.
14. The following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk condensing or pasteurizing plants, milk strainers and cooling apparatus, churns, butter churns, and butter workers.
15. Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a person as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
16. Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.

Machinery.

17. Machinery and component parts thereof as defined in No. 2b imported by the owner of a motor spinning or weaving mill and placed in the possession of the Collector of Customs to be retained for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.
18. The following articles used in the cultivation of cotton, namely, bolsters (warpers), forks for looms, hanks, hand cards, knot knitting needles, levers, lugs and needles for darning, pickers (bolls and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (cover and under), seed plates, racks, shuttles (for joint looms), springs for looms, strappings, and warp licks.
19. Drawing-in-frame imported by the owner of a cotton spinning mill and placed in the possession of the Collector of Customs to be retained for use in the weaving of cotton.

Metal.

20. Current silver, nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.
21. Gold bullion and bars.

Paper.

22. Trade Catalogues and Advertising circulars imported by post, book, or parcel post.

Flax and Textile Fabrics.

23. Cotton Twine and Yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread.
24. Sewed-laid or wool gauze bags made of jute.

Articles which are double in date at equal rates—most

[illegible]

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates—cont.

No.	Name of articles.	Tax as method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
46	Dispenser for accounts, plates, glass, plates and similar purposes.	Ad valorem	20 per cent.
47	Excluded to the exemption specified in No. 11 all articles other than those specified in No. 11 which are exempt from duty under the terms of the Indian Trade Act (including articles and the shipping which are liable to duty under the act, all items used for showing or putting together the same, all machines for making, finishing, showing or supplying machinery for and other than that used, and all other articles of manufacture and machinery, and any articles which the Government in Council may by an order in the course of their duties in the assessment or raising duties for the purposes of this act.	Ad valorem	20 per cent.
48	Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.	None of 20 cents	20
49	Oil and its extracts.	None	0
50	Silver, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
51	Silver plate, silver thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
52	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
53	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
54	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
55	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
56	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
57	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
58	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
59	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
60	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
61	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
62	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
63	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
64	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
65	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
66	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
67	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
68	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
69	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
70	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
71	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
72	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
73	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
74	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
75	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
76	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
77	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
78	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
79	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
80	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
81	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
82	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
83	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
84	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
85	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
86	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
87	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
88	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
89	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
90	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
91	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
92	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
93	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
94	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
95	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
96	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
97	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
98	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0
99	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, and other manufactures, etc.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
100	Gold, Indian or other, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 20 and 21).	None	0

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TAXES.

PART III.

Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent ad valorem.

- No. Name of articles.
- I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.
- Grain, pulse and flour.
52. Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 51).
53. Younger in make.
- II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PREPARED AND ARTIFICIAL SILK MANUFACTURES.
54. Iron or steel, etc.
55. Firewood.
- III.—ARTIFICIAL SILK OR SILK MANUFACTURES.
56. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.
57. Copper, green.

PART IV.

Articles which are liable duty at 14 per cent of value.

I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO

Fish.

28. Mammals of marine.

29. Fish, including salted fish (see No. 30).

30. Fishbones, including singly and skulls, and skeletons.

Fruits and Vegetables.

31. Fruits and Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.

Grains, Pulse and Rice.

32. Flour.

Fruit and Oilseed's Seeds.

33. Fruit and Oilseed's Seeds and Grains, all sorts, including winged in husk (see No. 40).

34. Spices, all sorts.

Sugar.

35. Confectionery.

Tea.

36. Tea.

Other Food and Drink.

37. Coffee.

38. All other sorts of food and drink not otherwise specified.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

Gums, Resins and Lac.

39. Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts.

Metals and ores.

40. Metals and ores, all sorts.

Oils.

41. All sorts of animal, vegetable, mineral and vegetable non-essential oils, including petroleum as defined in No. 44, but including—
 Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the lighting of junks or other vessels or for industrial purposes;
 Petroleum which has its flashing point above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some similar or igneous purpose.

Sticks.

42. Sticks, all sorts, including all kinds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India (see No. 43).

Folios, stems and wax.

43. Folios, stems and wax, including gums and salted fish, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.

Textile materials.

44. Textile materials, the following:—
 Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.

Wood and Timber.

45. Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of commercial wood.

Hides and skins.

46. Hides and skins.

47. Bones and shells.

48. Ivory, tusks, and horns.

49. Precious stones and pearls, rough.

50. All other raw materials and products and articles and by unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.

III.—*KNOWNS WHOLELY OR PARTLY MANUFACTURED.**Apparel.*

No. Name of article.

94. Apparel, including: *drapery, boots and shoes, web, military and other uniforms and military accoutrements, hats, not including uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 8, and silver shoes* (see No. 115).

Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

95. Explosives, namely, blasting explosives, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting fulminate, blasting trains, and all other sorts, including accessories and blasting fuses.

Carrriages and Carts.

96. Carriages and carts, including motor cars, motor cycles and motor wagons, bicycles, mopeds, machines, both electric, pneumatic, tracks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and accompanying parts thereof.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.

97. Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

Cutlery, Firearms, Implements and Instruments.

98. Chains and watches and parts thereof.

99. Cutlery.

100. Fire-arms.

101. Firearms, accessories and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

102. All other sorts of implements, instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.

Dyes and Colors.

103. Dyeing and tanning substances, all sorts, and prints and colours and painters' materials, all sorts.

Furniture, Cabinetry and Manufactures of Wood.

104. Furniture, cabinetry and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.

Glasses and Eyeglasses.

105. Glass and glassware, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain.

Hides and Skins and Leathers.

106. Hides and skins not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

Machinery.

107. Machinery and equipment parts thereof *including machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.*

Metal—Iron and Steel.

108. All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.

Metal other than Iron and Steel.

109. All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.

Paper, Envelopes and Stationery.

110. Paper and articles made of paper and paper trash, card-board, mill-board, and cutlaid, all sorts, and stationery, including ruled or printed forms and contracts and manuscript books, labels, advertising cards, sheet or card advertisements and circulars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in book form, including also waste paper and the same prepared for packing, but including trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by parcel, book, or parcel post (see No. 115).

Ropes and Twine—Fibres.

111. Ropes and twine, that is to say—

Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax;

Rohatuck and millinery;

Rope manufactures;

Hemp, including cotton hemp (see No. 115);

Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, including second-hand or used gunny bags (see No. 115);

Silk yarn, web, and waste, silk thread, silk piece goods, and other manufactures of silk;

Woolen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool, including felt;

All other sorts of ropes and twine fibres, not otherwise specified.

Manufactures.

Name of article.

- No. 100. Art, works of, including those specified in No. 98.
 101. Brushes and brooms.
 102. Building and engineering materials, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, glass, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.
 103. Candles.
 104. Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre.
 105. Fireworks.
 106. Furniture, beds and apparel, not otherwise described, the other, sewing, covering and other articles.
 107. Ivory, manufactured.
 108. Jewellery and gems, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (see No. 109).
 109. Metals.
 110. Plate and cutlery.
 111. Clocks.
 112. Oilcloth and face cloth.
 113. Packing—casks and barrels—all sorts, including packing forming component part of any article included in Nos. 98 and 100.
 114. Perfumery, including perfumed soaps (see No. 104).
 115. Pouch, bag and damper.
 116. Rubber and compositions.
 117. Prints, engraving and pictures, including photographs and picture-boards.
 118. Rubber types for printing and, water-cylinders, and rollers taken for types, and other manufacturing of rubber, not otherwise specified.
 119. Sausages, including tobacco (see Nos. 43 & 47).
 120. Soap.
 121. Starch and farina.
 122. Stays and corsets, and articles made of bone and marble.
 123. Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified.
 124. Toys, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.
 125. Underclothes, including persons and accessories, and fittings thereof.
 126. All other articles which are mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.

IV.—Miscellaneous and Miscellaneous.

- No. 127. Coal.
 128. Fodder, bone and pollards.
 129. All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

* SCHEDULE III.—EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
First column, under Miscellaneous First.			
1	Raw gum— (1) Castor oil (2) Copra (3) Gums (4) All other descriptions	Per cent of value Do Do Do	40 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0
2	First manufactured, when not in article not as foregoing, except when as follows for other goods— (1) Packing in casks, bags, bins, kegs, tins and boxes (2) Staves and all other descriptions of goods manufactured and otherwise specified.	Per cent of value Do	30 0 0 20 0 0
3	Raw, when not otherwise specified, including the first, but not including the second and third, which are free.	Per cent of value	0 0 0
4	Tea	Per cent	1 0 0

* SCHEDULE III.

Refrigerators.

(See column 2).

No.	Year.	Section	Notes of repeal.
1	1890	The Sea Customs Act, 1890	Section 11 is hereby repealed in the Act.
2	1891	The Sea Customs Act (1890 Amendment) Act, 1891	The whole.
3	1892	The Indian Import (Amendment) Act, 1892	The whole.
4	1893	The Indian Import (Amendment) Act, 1893	The whole.
5	1894	The Indian Import (Amendment) Act, 1894	The whole.
6	1895	The Indian Import (Amendment) Act, 1895	The whole.
7	1896	The Indian Import (Amendment) Act, 1896	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to revise the Indian Tariff Act of 1891 so as to enable the Government of India to obtain increased revenue from customs duties. It is proposed to raise to 7½ per cent the general tariff rate of 5 per cent on imported articles, which has remained unchanged since 1893; to reduce to 10 per cent the general privileged rate of 15 per cent applicable to certain descriptions of iron and steel, and to impose import duties on a number of articles now free of duty. This will involve a considerable reduction in the articles which now appear in the free list. But, on the other hand, the free list in the new Tariff Schedule will include certain articles which have hitherto been exempted under executive orders only.

2. It is also proposed to make special increases in the duties applicable to arms and ammunition, tea, wine and spirits, cigars and cigarettes and other manufactured tobacco; sugar; sugar plates and other sugar manufactures.

3. The increase in the rate now applicable to arms and ammunition from 10 per cent ad valorem to 30 per cent is proposed on general and political grounds. It is not intended to alter the existing specific duties on articles now included under this head; but the Import Schedule provides that any article included in these items on which a specific duty is imposed shall pay, whichever is greater, the specific duty or duty at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem. The present duty on spirits is greater, the specific duty on duty at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem. A similar increase in the excise rate on beer produced in India is contemplated. The rates relating to spirits are equal to the 10½ per cent to carry out the general policy of enhancement, and partly to avoid certain administrative difficulties which have arisen in connection with the treatment provided in 1914 for the movement of spirits, cordons, perfumed spirits and toilet preparations. The rate for spirits will be raised to the level of the English rate, and the increase in the rate on distilled spirits follows the analogy of the increase in the general import tariff. It is also proposed to withhold the preferential rate of 10s 7½d per proof gallon of spirits used in drugs, medicines or chemicals. The quantitative rate on clove and pepper is to be replaced by an ad valorem rate of 30 per cent. This will ease to some extent the burden of taxation on the importer and increase it uniformly on the dealer locally; will remove certain recent difficulties in applying the present quantitative rates and will add to the revenue. An increase in the rate of manufactured tobacco, other than, is proposed on the analogy of the increase in the rate of spirits. The object of the increased duty on silver plate and other silver manufactures is to remove the present anomalous position under which Indian exports and Indian manufactures of silver found and elsewhere are protected through having to pay the special rate for silver on the new material, while the imported manufactured article pays duty at the general 5 per cent rate.

4. It is also proposed to levy export duties on jade and tea.

5. The Bill will, if passed into law, give effect to the above increases in and modifications of the existing duties from the 1st March, the date of its introduction.

6. This opportunity is being used to amend the Tariff and Sea Customs Acts in certain respects where experience has shown that amendment is desirable. In order to secure greater flexibility in the fixing of tariff values both in the International Trade and of Government, tariff values will be assessed from the new Schedule and will in future in all cases be fixed by notification. Power will also be specially taken to fix different tariff values for different classes or descriptions of the same article. The Import Schedule will also be re-arranged so as to group the different articles separately either in the free list or under the rates of duty to which they are respectively liable, an arrangement which for administrative purposes is more suitable than that pursued hitherto.

The 19th February 1916.

W. S. MAYER.

A. P. MURDINAN,
Secy. to the Secy. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Reprinted by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

C. G. TIDHURSTER,
Asstg. Secy. to Government, Legislative Dept.

T.H.E. STEVEN D. SCHLESINGER—*cont.*

First Column.	Second Column.
Quantity of material.	Value of box.

参考文献 251

Points of Departure

Ques: How many in the region on the whole of the net profits made in British India by the company during the year ending on the 31st day of March in which the company's losses were last made up, or, if the company's accounts have not been made up within this year, on the thirty-first day of March in the year immediately preceding that in which the accounts were made up, that is, on the whole of the net profits made during the

It is pointed out that a shareholder in the company who receives the following 14th day interest payment from all interest in the company has your loss providing that it, which amount of each profit was received, was less than you, as, in the same way, if the mortgage tabulated below, shall be included in a return, maintained on any dividend paid him by the company be repaid to the profit credit during the said period, at the rate of one dollar each such amount, namely:—

Approx.	Mean'd
1. Less than 1,000	One place in the region.
2. 1,000 or a greater but less than 2,000	Eight place in the region.
3. 2,000 or a greater but less than 3,000	Seven place in the region.
4. 3,000 or a greater but less than 4,000	Nine place in the region.
5. 4,000 or a greater but less than 5,000	Three place in the region.
6. 5,000 or a greater but less than 6,000	Three place in the region.

PART III.

Impact of Expectations

C. One year in the past, we were ¹delivered

Secondly, if the square of the severity index for the Delaware tax increased more than all others in the American year had preceding that in which the interest in paid was less than any one, so the way lay in, at the same time indicated below, to shall be entitled to a refund, calculated on any such interest, at the rate applied against such year.

[illegible]

PART IV.

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Any version of Section 501, included in Part I, Part II or Part III of this Handbook.

- [illegible]

Wepal of sub-
section (W) and (D) of
section 1 of act 31
of 1914.

8. Sub-sections (g) and (h) of section 2 of the Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1935, are hereby amended:

5742

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill proposes to amend the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1925 (Act II of 1925), with a view to obtaining additional revenue by means of a graduated scale of taxation, applicable to all income, the tax on which has not actually become due by the 1st April 1928.

Existing exemptions and incomes below Rs. 5,000 will be left untouched; but it is proposed that larger incomes under Parts I and IV should pay tax just as the rates of less than Rs. 50,000, were paid in the rates if not less than Rs. 10,000 but less than Rs. 25,000; and one more in the rates if amounting to Rs. 25,000 or more.

Incomes falling under Part II of the second Schedule of the existing Act, that is, profits of companies, will be taxed at one rate in the rates if the company's total profits in the year are not less than Rs. 2,500. Incomes falling under Part III, that is, interest on securities, will also be taxed at the first income in the one-rate rate. But in both cases individual shareholders or holders of securities will be granted abatement on the tax paid or complete exemption, as the case may be, if their total incomes of all kinds fall below one of the limits set forth in the graduated scale.

Clause 3 of the Bill provides for the exemption of profits of companies when their amount is less than Rs. 1,500 in the year. This follows the current contrivance of the law as it stands at present, but it is considered desirable to insert an explicit provision to this effect.

Clause 4 of the Bill provides for the determination of companies affected under section 31 of the existing Act when new rules of taxation come into operation, and is stated for possible future amendment in a permanent or general form.

The rules of assessment under Parts II and III of the amended Schedule provided in clause 5 provide for the grant of the personal abatement and exemption already mentioned by a system of refunds. The amount of the refund admissible will be determined, for the convenience of the taxpayer himself as well as of the Administration, with reference to the total income of the preceding year. In the refund system, which the present Act only provides for, expressly in cases falling under section 31, with these exemptions mentioned in person, it is thought desirable, as in clause 6 of the Bill, to provide for power to make rules for determining the procedure to be followed in application for refunds, and, as in clause 7, to apply a general time limit of one year to all refund claims, in lieu of the period of three months at present specifically prescribed for cases falling under section 31 of the existing Act.

The 2nd February 1946.

W. S. MEYER.

A. P. MODURMAN,

Secy. to the Secy. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

C. D. TONCHENTER,

Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose
of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils
Act, 1861 to 1909 CM & 25 Vic., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vic., c. 14,
and 7 Edw. VII, c. 43.

The Council met at the Central Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday,
the 15th February, 1926

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir James HAMILTON, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., G.M.S.I., G.M.A.S.,
a.M.A., Hon. Member, Viceroy and Governor General, presiding,
and 39 Members, of whom 18 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members made promises with an affirmation of allegiance to the
Queen:—

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Douglas Haig, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Philip Macdonald, G.C.B.,
The Hon'ble Mr. John Stuart Cunningham, G.C.B.,
The Hon'ble Sir Col. Charles Montagu Dalling, G.C.B.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Reginald Arthur Blunt,
The Hon'ble Sir James Keith Tod, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Duff Assheton,
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendra Nath Jaiswal, B.A., LL.B.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Charles William Maclean Hobson.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES HAMILTON asked:—

(1) "Will Government be pleased to state what facilities (if any) are available to the public
for refining gold and silver in India?"

Facilities for
refining gold
and silver in
India.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MURRAY replied:—

"No facilities for refining gold and silver are available to the public at the Indian Mints. The
Government of India are not able to state how far, if at all such work is undertaken by private
agency in the country."

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES HAMILTON asked:—

2. "Will Government be pleased to state to what extent (if any) has silver been purchased in
each year for the purpose of the Indian Currency, since the closing of the Indian Mints to the
investment of savings of silver in 1913?"

Silver pur-
chased for
Indian
Currency.

(a) in India,

(b) in India?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MURRAY replied:—

"I lay on the table a statement* giving the information asked for."

The Hon'ble Mahadevi BAHADUR SINGH of Noida asked:—

3. "Will the Government be pleased to state if any orders have been issued prohibiting the
circulation of any currency notes?"

Circulation of
any currency
notes.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MURRAY replied:—

"The answer is in the negative. I will take an opportunity of referring to this question in
my speech introducing the Financial Statement."

The Hon'ble Mahadevi BAHADUR SINGH of Noida asked:—

4. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the appointment of an official as Vice-
Chancellor of the Calcutta University is contemplated?"

Appointment
of an official
as Vice-
Chancellor of
the Calcutta
University.

The Hon'ble Sir C. MONTAGU SAHJANJI replied:—

"The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Sir BHANUJAN KATHI BAHADUR asked:—

5. "In the Press Correspondence issued by the Government, dated the 13th November 1925, it
was stated that the crime of the Government of India in releasing the sentences on men of the
prisoners on the Lahore Conspiracy case was based on the result of careful consideration of the facts
as pointed in evidence against each individual prisoner. Was there any disagreement between the
Government of India and the Special Tribunal which tried the case as regards the findings of the
latter as regard to some of the facts?"

Release of
prisoners in
the Lahore
Conspiracy
Case.

The Hon'ble Sir BHANUJAN KATHI BAHADUR replied:—

"The Commission already issued contains all the information on the point which it is considered
desirable to make public."

The Hon'ble Sir BHANUJAN KATHI BAHADUR asked:—

6. (1) "With reference to the reply given to my question on the subject at a meeting
of Council on the 16th September 1925, will the Government be pleased to state whether they
have received the opinions of the several Local Governments on the question of substitution of
local staffs?"

Substitution
of local staffs.

* Not published in these Proceedings.

† For page 50 of General Proceedings of the 28th September 1925.

(B) If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend—

- (a) to publish the correspondence on the subject and the papers relating thereto, and
(b) to undertake any legislation for the provision of education of forest staffs?¹²

The Hon'ble Mr. C. SERRAVALLO REPLIED:—

- (A) The copies of Local Government have been removed and are under consideration.
(B) The Government of India are unable at present to state their intentions regarding the matters referred to in (a) and (b) of the Hon'ble Member's second question.¹³

THE INDIAN PORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. WILLIAM CLARKE:—“My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further amended the Indian Ports Act, 1908, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Lumsden, the Hon'ble Mr. Panchbhoy Chaudhary, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhabha Ray Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. S. Reddy, the Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Low, the Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Stewart, the Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Meekins, the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, and myself.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN TRUSTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. SERRAVALLO CHAIRMAN:—“My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further amended the Indian Trusts Act, 1902, be taken into consideration.”

“The Bill has met with ‘no objection’ at all, and in regard to it, I have nothing to add to the explanation of its scope contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and in the remarks that I made when I introduced the Bill last September.”

“A few suggestions have been received from some or other of the authorities concerned, and have been carefully considered by the Government of India, but their conclusions have been that none of these suggestions are suitable for inclusion in the present Bill, either because the objects they are intended to serve are already sufficiently provided for by the existing Act, or because they fall outside the scope of the present Bill, though they might be relevant if the amendment of the Bill on other lines were to be undertaken, or also because the further enlargement of trustee stock suggested would require further detailed examination at the hands of the numerous authorities interested in such matters, which would entail unnecessary delay in securing the particular amendments which the Bill is intended to secure. Among these suggestions I need not mention any of the more important.”

“It has been suggested, for example, that power should be taken to enable trustees to accept in debentures or other security issued by or on behalf of District Boards, and a similar suggestion has been made to add to the trustee's stock the stock shares and securities of any railway company, the interest of which is guaranteed by a Native State. The former proposal is supported by the Madras Government, but in neither case would the acceptance of these proposals be made without a further reference to all those who would have to be concerned. It might very well be that arguments to so wide an extension may be raised. The reference added in the speech regarding made in the Bill, and it was never intended to make suggestions for further addition to trustee's stock which must necessarily require very close consideration.”

“Another suggestion was made that the power to create 50 of the existing Act should be reproduced in respect of the new section 22A. This power requires the consent of the Secretary to the Board (which he is competent to exercise) in respect to certain classes of investments, but in respect of other classes of investments, this consent is not necessary, and the addition which the Bill makes to trustee's stock will in any case be covered by the power in section 22 of the Act, amounting to the new stock held or due and set off into the category of investments which require or do not require the consent of the Secretary of the Board.”

“Again, it has been suggested that power should be taken for the trustee to carry his investments. But the Act has been working for some 22 years, and is adequate to a measure varying investments has come to light.”

“Another suggestion made is that, instead of the prescription contained in the proviso to section 22, a sliding scale should be fixed having reference to the rate of interest and the grant for all years the society, trust or fund. But the proposed new section 22A exactly the corresponding proviso in the English Trusts Act, and the proposal would appear to avoid the adoption of restrictions which it might be difficult to enforce or enforce.”

“No suggestion made on this section will remain on record for future consideration if the further amendment of the Act should in any line be taken up, but as far as the present Bill is concerned, they fall entirely in scope, and none of them are such as to necessitate any modifications in the text of the Bill as introduced in Council. It is not considered necessary, therefore, to refer the measure to a Select Committee, and I accordingly move that the Bill be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. SERRAVALLO CHAIRMAN:—“My Lord, now I beg to move that the Bill be passed. The motion was put and agreed to.”

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. WILLIAM CLARKE:—“My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Defence of India (Colonies) Act, 1915.”

“Following the provisions of last year, we propose to introduce in a legislative session an Ordinance passed when Council was not sitting. The Bill when it becomes an Act will only have duration for the period of the war and six months thereafter. The origin of this particular Ordinance was the desire of Government to facilitate the production of warlike goods which was required in the United Kingdom for the purpose of the war. At the same time certain other governmental matters were dealt with. I beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLARKE:—"My Lord, I introduce the Bill, and I move your Excellency to support the Rules of Business subject of the Bill being taken into consideration. The same procedure was followed in similar cases last year."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I support the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLARKE:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLARKE:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL (REGULATIONS) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS LEITCH:—"My Lord, before formally moving that the Bill, which is in my charge, should be referred to a Select Committee, I should like to express my satisfaction that the replies received from the authorities consulted about such a very large extension of opinion at the request of the Government of the Bill on the part of the educated community, both European and Indian, whether they be doctors or laymen, and I would specially draw attention to the rivers of most very influential and representative help, the Bombay Medical Union, which include all the most eminent and independent practitioners in Western India. With every day experience the influence received have been fortified mostly in details. These attitudes will receive most careful and sympathetic attention on the part of the Select Committee, upon which we propose to place the Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Bhargava, Chairman of one of the institutions concerned, in order that the views of the collection of the independent medical colleges may be fully represented. That being so, it is unnecessary that I should deal with matters of detail at this stage, but with your Excellency's permission, I wish to say a few words on regarding the general object aimed by this Bill, about which many misconceptions have arisen. Briefly stated, the object of the Bill (which I may remark is purely advisory in all well-acted schools, whether Government or independent) is that no teaching institutions shall examine its own students, but that it shall declare to certain definite standards shall submit to outside inspection, and shall affiliate itself to one or more of the recognised examining bodies. The authorities of the schools to be given will be this Commission, which have three different grades of affiliation, namely, to the Government or to the Government of the State-examining body, or they may affiliate to the diploma of the Hon'ble Sir Francis Leitch, or the latter to the old I. B. S. S. or they may affiliate to a recognised University for the higher degrees of M.B., or M.D. The real object of this Bill, therefore, is to improve the status of the independent medical colleges—not to destroy them—and I am satisfied that persons, who know my views on regarding the importance of improving the position of the independent practitioners, or who are aware of the keen interest I take in the development of independent medical colleges, should attribute to me the wish to improve the one or suppress the other. In this connection, may I refer Hon'ble Members to my speech in Council on March the 17th, 1911, when I said:—

"In Calcutta alone, there is ample room for properly staffed and well equipped an official medical college and schools which may be either affiliated to the University, or run on the same lines as a Government medical school, but entirely conducted by Indian medical men, and I look forward to the day when it may represent some of the Indian Empire we shall have a well-equipped non-official medical college, staffed entirely by Indians, and working on friendly rivalry with the Government medical colleges; such institutions striving to hasten to show the best results at the University examinations, and I sincerely hope that, before I say farewell to India, I may see the day accomplished."

"My Lord, I will hope to see this dream fulfilled. On the 16th of last month, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal was granted by the Senate of the University of Calcutta professional affiliation up to the Preliminary Honours standard for the M.B. degree, and I am proud to think that I was able to play a part in the securing of this desirable result. I hope also that, ere long, it may be possible to affiliate one of the other independent colleges in Calcutta to the State Medical Faculty of Bengal. Meanwhile, Bombay has received a similar offer of affiliation of a degree from the University of Mr. Northcote's contribution for the foundation of a second medical college, in that city, to be staffed by Indians and to be placed in the service of the Government of Bombay University. I trust most sincerely that it may be possible to achieve this very generous gift, and that ultimately, if the Government of Bombay will be prepared to allow the very generous gift, to move forward with the money which is required in order to place upon a sound footing the independent medical colleges in Calcutta, is one of which the Government of India has entrusted a great of five lakhs now existing and Rs. 10,000 towards certain conditions which will, I trust, shortly be fulfilled."

"With these remarks, my Lord, I now move that the Bill be passed to prevent the great and unqualified progress of India existing qualifications in western medical science, and the acceptance and use by such persons of such titles, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Mansfield Croft, the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Levesque, the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijnanacharya, the Hon'ble Sir Chaitanya, Baron Schuler, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald John, the Hon'ble Sir J. Walker, the Hon'ble Mr. A. Davidson, the Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Bhargava, and myself."

The Hon'ble Mr. SOMNATH MATH RAMANATH:—"My Lord, there are some of us who would like to speak on this Bill if we may."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Certainly."

The Hon'ble Mr. SOMNATH MATH RAMANATH:—"My Lord, I regret to say that I feel in my duty to oppose the motion. In doing so, I do not speak from those who believe that the Bill is aimed at the prime medical institutions; the Hon'ble Sir has made an emphatic statement on that subject, the Government is necessary. The Hon'ble Member has been a staunch friend of the Indian medical profession through-out his old career. It is due to the distinction which surrounded the position of holding the status of the Maharajah Medical School, the former private medical school in Bengal, have been awarded, the first in largely due to the influence and the disinterested efforts of our Faculty Latin, and Bengal, but we are not the most emphatically, will positively stress the manner of his services in this connection. All the same, my Lord, I think the Bill is somewhat premature, my Lord, it is contentious,

and being consistent, in accordance with the principle laid down by Your Excellency, it ought to be kept out of this Council for discussion during war time; that it is contentious and controversial is evident from a perusal of the papers which have been circulated; I need not refer to them of any length in this Council; they are in the hands of Hon'ble Members.

My Lord, the Bill is considered by Indian public opinion. As I came into this room I received a telegram which says that private meeting against the Bill have been held at Madras, Nagpur and Calcutta. I am familiar with the meeting that was held at Calcutta. It was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Chakravarti, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Calcutta bar. It was wonderfully well and numerously attended, and it recommended the withdrawal of the Bill. My Lord, the Bengal Medical Association—I think my Hon'ble friend the Member acquainted with that Association—the President of which is Dr. P. P. Sankardev, the representative of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, and the Secretary is Dr. Meghadas Sall Miah, a distinguished medical practitioner, have recorded their protest against the Bill. They suggest substantial modifications, if not altogether the withdrawal of the Bill. The Bill was circulated among some of the non-school members of the Bengal Legislative Council, and the consensus of opinion of those members is against the Bill. I had one Bhowanidhi Committee meeting expressing a strong opinion against it. A Medical Association in the Punjab is also opposed to the Bill. Therefore, my Lord, I am entitled to hold that the Bill runs counter to the disjunct expression of Indian public opinion. That being so, I appeal to Your Excellency to follow the wise guidance which Your Excellency has given to this Council, namely that there should be always a deferential attitude towards the reasonable expression of Indian public opinion. Indeed by that test I submit that the Bill should be withdrawn. My Lord, nobody apparently wants this Bill. The medical profession do not want it, and so far the Government, they certainly do not want it. I venture to think that the majority will advise if the Bill goes on, let us analyse the situation for a moment. I am speaking of Bengal, because my experience of these matters does not extend beyond my own province. There are three classes of medical institutions which add to the medical needs of the community. They are, first, the qualified graduates from the Government institutions, secondly, the graduates from the private medical schools, and lastly, the untrained or quacks. Now, my Lord, if this Bill becomes law, the second class of practitioners are bound to disappear in course of time, and what would be the result? The ranks of the untrained quacks would be thoroughly and firmly established. What is the situation in Bengal at the present moment? We have a population of 40 millions according to the last Census. I think the number of qualified graduates in the Government-General's list is 2,500. Making a simple mathematical calculation, it will be found that we have about a single qualified medical man to 15,000 persons. Will anybody in this room say that this is sufficient? I say that the situation is altogether being regarded to our disadvantage in the way in which these needs are met. Therefore, my Lord, it seems to me that if this Bill comes into operation, and the partially qualified medical practitioners who pass out of the private medical schools disappear, the community will have to depend wholly upon the quacks. I hope that that is a situation which Your Excellency's Government will not countenance.

Lastly, I come to the case of the students. My Lord, I am in close touch with the student community of Bengal. I meet them every day, and I feel the deepest sympathy for them and their aspirations, and the deepest regret for their feelings, whatever those may be. Now, my Lord, there are hundreds of students every year who are barred out of the Government medical institutions, barred out, not absolutely, but because there is no room, no accommodation, no arrangements for their teaching, and these have to seek admission into the private medical schools. Now, if these schools disappear, where will they go to? They will not be qualified in any way, the little service which they are able to render to the community they will not be in a position to render; the community will suffer and these young men will swell the ranks of the idle and the discontented. Now I ask, is that a situation which is fair to these young men, or one which a responsible Government can sympathise with and pleasure and especially in these times?

My Lord, on all these grounds, with very great regret, I deem it my duty to oppose the motion.

The Hon'ble Member for Madrasa Committee, MAJID AL KARIMBAH.—My Lord, I regret I am unable to support the motion that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. It seems to me that there is no occasion for the introduction or passing of such a measure. It is admitted that quack medicine forms of the art of healing, which were in existence before modern western science came into being, have done a great deal to relieve human suffering, and cannot be suppressed by law. The Bill before the Council proposes to prevent the grant to unqualified persons of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the sanctioning and use by such persons. I do not for a moment question the wisdom of the Hon'ble Sir, Justice Jaffer's motive in introducing this Bill, but I should like to point out that, in the substance under consideration, teaching of a sort in western medical science is rejected, and the persons taught in these institutions help to an appreciable extent the alleviation of human suffering, especially in India where the supply of qualified medical men is by no means equal to the demand. Public opinion almost throughout the country is opposed to this measure. As there is merely one reason for deprecating that the Bill before the Council is contentious, I pray Your Excellency will be pleased to permit it to be held in abeyance, if it is considered undesirable that it should be withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Sir PIRAJI RAY BHATTACHARYA.—My Lord, while admitting the soundness of the principles underlying the Bill before us, I am sorry that, in view of the vehement opposition which has been manifested in Calcutta and elsewhere by the Bill is questioned, and which threatens the collection of the few private colleges giving instruction in the western system of medicine, I should be forced to oppose the introduction of this Bill to a Select Committee, for it is undoubtedly, as it would not, a controversial measure, and it has always been, since the war broke out, the central policy of Your Excellency's Government not to take up any measure which, in the least, perturbed or controversial character. Moreover, in view of the fact that the population of India is about 200 millions, whereas the number of qualified doctors, brought up under the western system of medicine, is about a few thousands only and considering that the disproportion between the demand and supply is so widely glaring, it is justly to be regretted, it is a matter of surprise that the Government, instead of adopting the scope of the western system of medicine by giving all kinds of encouragement, especially pecuniary help, to some of the private colleges, one or two of which are undoubtedly doing lots of good work both by giving medical relief directly to hundreds of its own and out-door patients, as well as by giving instructions

for to the principle of the Bill is concerned, and this, it must be remembered, is the only point now before the Council, the motion being merely one for reference to Select Committee. I do not think that anything has been said to show that this Bill is premature.

On the contrary, I feel very strongly that the larger the Bill is postponed, the greater will be the weight of authority opposed to it, and the more difficult will it be to cope with them. Now can I state that the Bill is premature or that there is any strong feeling against it, either on the part of the medical profession or of the public? and I should like to point out that the Hon'ble member who is here to represent the interests of the independent medical colleges has not uttered a single word against the general principle of the Bill, nor has he opposed its reference to Select Committee. As regards the patients who get favoured by the Hon'ble Mr. Zaverjee on behalf of all these students when he turns out of employment, thus becoming useless members of the community, I think I made it fairly clear in my opening speech that we have no desire whatever to deprive these students of employment. What we want to see is that they are properly taught. Finally, we do not wish to restrict the supply of qualified medical men; we wish to ensure that medical men are properly qualified and fit to carry out western medicine, as now recognised. I pointed out in my speech that the independent medical colleges will be able to adhere up to three different standards, the lowest being equivalent to that required of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, or as he used to be called the Hospital Assistant; and I maintain very strongly that it is not safe to permit any man to practice western medicine unless he comes up to this minimum standard, especially in those days when the medical man has to deal with such important methods of treatment as that by Salvarsan, Tuberculin, Inunctions, hypodermic and surgical and internal operations, and all the various forms of medicine and anaesthetics as now practised. I hold that if a man is unable to qualify up to the standard of a Hospital Assistant, he may be permitted to practice western medicine, but should be content to restrict himself to the simpler methods of treatment adopted by the East and India.

The point regarding foreign hospitals, alluded to by my Hon'ble friend opposite, will be carefully considered by Select Committee, where there will be ample opportunity for discussion of all objections and amendments, and I may state that the motion proposed as regards the future of the Bill will depend upon the resolutions there arrived at.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS RE PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Zaverjee, M.A. Government:—My Lord, I have the honour to move the Resolution which stands against my name. The terms of the Resolution are these:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council (a) to instruct the Provincial Governments to take vigorous measures for the prevention of malaria, and (b) to petition the Imperial Government showing the progress made by each Province in this matter.

My Lord, I consider to be a case of personal concern in the question to which the Resolution relates. I come from a Province which may be said to be the home of malaria. It would be an exaggeration to say that some of the finest parts of my loved Province have been devastated by this terrible scourge. There are districts in which the death-rate exceeds the birth-rate, owing to the prevalence of malaria. My Lord, I live in a village in Bengal. I live with my own eyes and ears, and see the work of death, beggary and poverty, now a crumbling mass of dilapidated houses, strewn with jungle, with a solitary dhakshut here and there, pale and anemic, suffering from malaria fever, but scarcely dignified by the smallest improvement, as if something were over the great, unchangeable of the past. Some of our dakhshut divisions have suffered grievously from malaria. Baghmara is a well-known district in Bengal. At one time it was a healthy country; it used to be within my recollections. Today the health conditions of the place have completely changed. The Secretary General of Bengal, in his Report for 1914, says that it tops the grim list of recorded mortality among men malarial fever on the whole province. Take another district, the district of Buxa. It is a place of renown in our religious and social history. It is the birthplace of Chaitanya the great founder of Vaishnavism, the home of Raghunatha, the most illustrious Jaina that Bengal has ever produced. At one time it was a health resort. Tradition says that Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of Bengal, took a house there which he used to visit for health and change. Today my Lord, it is a plague spot, malarial fever visiting the victims by the hundreds and tens of thousands. I could quote other instances, but they are unnecessary; let us look at the figures bearing on the point. The Government of India in their Resolution, dated the 23rd of May, 1914, say this:—

"In many parts of India malaria is a far greater scourge than either cholera or plague."

Now take the figures which simply prove the failure of the Government of India. In Bengal, the mortality from fever for 1912 was 950,000 (it would amount for 1913, it was 938,000, a slight increase); for 1914, 1,031,000, a steady increase. I have not got the figures for 1915, but I put a question to the Bengal Legislative Council, and I stated the fact that the mortality from fever for twelve months of 1915 showed an increase in the death-rate. My Lord, we have therefore got this fact that, since 1912, the mortality from fever in Bengal has been steadily rising, and in 1914, it jumped to the figure of ten lakhs, and possibly in 1915 it will be some. My Lord, let us take the average. The average of five years from 1909 to 1913 for Bengal is 917,000; the average of five years from 1909 to 1913—I take one year later—is 947,000. There again there is an increase in the mortality.

My Lord, I think it is only right and proper that I should pause for a moment to offer an explanation. The figures which I have quoted are the figures of mortality from fever of all kinds. We have not got a district head to show the mortality from malaria. That is unfortunate. I desire to call the attention of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department, and to request that there should be a special head showing the rate of mortality from malaria. But, my Lord, we are not left the Secretary Government of Bengal in his report for 1914, which denounces the high mortality of malarial fever upon the prevalence of malaria, leaving the impression on the mind of the native, however, it is stamped up to this appalling death-rate. But this may be a comfort. The Government of India make in their Resolution dated the 23rd May, 1914, they say:—

"Malaria kills, maims, causes much sickness, more misery, when districts than any other disease in India."

* Therefore, my Lord, we have this plain fact admitted by the Government of India, that malaria is the greatest scourge that threatens the people of India, and nowhere is it more terribly felt than in the unfortunate provinces in which I have the honour to belong.

"My Lord, we have seen in the United Provinces and the Punjab. But before I deal with them, I have an observation to make. Whenever there is a rise in the death-rate it is accompanied by a rise in the birth-rate—that is the beautiful ordering of nature. If it were otherwise, depopulation would follow. Now, my Lord, in Bengal this wholesome law of nature is reversed, or, at any rate, suspended. Let me quote the figures of the birth-rate and the death-rate for Bengal. I take the figures for 1910, 1911 and 1914. The birth-rate in 1910 was 35.95 per mille; in 1911, it was 37.35, and in 1914, 37.22. Therefore, Your Excellency will observe that there is a decrease in the birth-rate between 1910 and 1914. But there is a serious rise in the death-rate for the same period. Here are the figures. The death-rate for 1910 was 25.77; for 1911, 27.54; for 1914, 30.27. My Lord, thus we have an increasing death-rate, a decreasing birth-rate for the period in which I have referred.

"My Lord, in the United Provinces and the Punjab, we find a different state of things. The death-rate for fever in the Punjab was in 1912, 1913, and in 1914, it was 19.13. In the United Provinces, the death-rate for fever was 20.48 in 1912, and in 1914, it was 20.59. My Lord, I will quote the comments of the Government of India in this connection. In his report for 1914—I have not been able to get my own recent report that also for 1913—the Secretary Commissioner says—

"To have a mortality per annum more than half the total mortality of India."

"My Lord, malaria is spreading in India. It has spread in the District of Bahawalpur. At present Bombay and Madras and the United Provinces are comparatively immune. But great fear, great anxiety may long continue, but as no one knows. The disease has a tendency to spread, and I venture to submit that it is only right and proper for the Government to take steps that will eradicate the disease or, at any rate, seriously curbed its area.

"But, my Lord, the loss of human life does not alone represent the sum total of this suffering and misery inflicted on the people by malaria. For one man who dies of malaria at least ten suffer from it—though they do not die of it. They carry on a lingering existence hovering between life and death, to which death in many cases would be a relief. My Lord, the Government also suffers seriously and from a military point of view in consequence of the prevalence of malaria. The report of the Secretary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1913 says—

"Malaria continues to be the disturbing factor of efficiency in European troops in India."

That is the deplorable aspect of the Secretary Commissioner with the Government of India in the year 1913. And, my Lord, the saddest consequences are very serious. Let me give an illustration. There is a great factory for producing munitions of war at Bangalore. I happen to know something about that factory, because I was close to it. The factory employs 3,000 men a day. Six weeks ago 1,600 men were occupying one-third of the total number of workmen, were absent owing to the prevalence of malaria. The Superintendent of another factory near Calcutta said that one-half of his men were absent in the morning owing to a wage in the prevalence of malaria. My Lord, it seems to me that this is a state of things which deserves the most active consideration of the Government of India. With a wastage of energy and loss of national efficiency all this represents.

"Moving regard to the terrible mortality arising from malaria and the wide area it covers, I think I am entitled to hold that it has become a grave national problem. And be it noted, that malaria is most prevalent during the peace. Later plagues, it is the poor man's disease, and has its root largely in economic causes. A sanitary expert—a high official of Government whose name I am prohibited from mentioning because I have not his authority for it—told me the other day that it is poverty, inefficient food, and unsanitary surroundings which weaken the power of resistance and make people an easy prey to malaria. And what are the skeletons on this subject? The fact that nothing is most plentiful in rural areas where the vast millions of our people are gathered together. The Reports of Secretary Commissioners, both of Bengal and of the Government of India, support this view. The Secretary Commissioner for Bengal says in his report for 1913—

"Out of 449,374 deaths registered from the cause during the year under report, 29,208 occurred in urban areas and the rest in rural areas."

"The decrease in the mortality from this disease in the urban areas that was noticed in that year's report was well maintained during 1914, while in the year before the mortality was higher in the rural area."

"And, my Lord, the Government of India says the same thing. The figures for 1913 supplied by the Secretary Commissioner with the Government of India point to the same conclusion. In the rural area the death-rate from fever was 17.75 per mille, and in the urban area 12.75. Therefore, my Lord, I am entitled to hold, that, in saying this matter for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government, I am pleading the poor man's case.

"And, after all, my Lord, malaria is a preventable disease. It is not one of those scourges from which there is no escape, which we must submit to with all the fortitude and the patience that we can muster. Malaria has prevailed in other countries, and they have been freed from it by the adoption of proper sanitary measures. Malaria prevailed in one time in England. History tells us that before the first trial of the British—1665. Malaria prevailed in Italy, but the introduction of the vaccine and the adoption of the system known as *mosquitoes* have helped to eradicate the disease and free the people from its ravages. Much the Government of America in the Panama Canal and of Japan in Formosa. My Lord, I feel tempted to read an extract from an article which appeared in one of the newspapers regarding the work which Japan has done in Formosa in connection with the eradication of malaria—

"They set about doing this in a very businesslike fashion. By way of experiment several districts were selected, and in a certain day all the inhabitants were made to appear at an appointed time to be seen, their blood examined microscopically with a view to finding out if they were infested with malarial parasites. Those in whose blood malarial parasites were found were placed under treatment for 30 days in order that the parasites may be exterminated. It is stated that altogether 375,000 persons were examined, of whom 18,000 were found to be infected. It is stated that it was difficult the mortality from malaria has been reduced to nothing, and in another district has been reduced from 10.40 to 0.25 per thousand. These results are noted after the season has been in operation for two years."

"My Lord, and I conclude that our Government will continue to follow in a work in which other Governments have been more successful? My Lord, our Government is natural born commandants of the resources in power of government is equipped at its disposal to deal with difficult problems beyond all price. But I confess that in this matter the Government has not done justice to itself.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 22nd February 1936.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLARE, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., Vice-President, presiding, and 48 Members, of whom 42 were Additional Members.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CROFTES:—"I beg to lay on the table a statement * regarding Press prosecutions under the Press Act, 1930, and in regard to newspapers which have ceased publication or whose securities have been enhanced, since the outbreak of the war, in reply to a question asked by the Hon'ble Khun Sahakar Mir And Ali Khan on the 1st October 1935.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mahadevi BHABH, of Nadiapur asked:—

1. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the price of food-stuffs is now generally higher than that of the corresponding period of the previous year?

(b) Do the Government propose to take any steps with a view to restricting the export of rice?"

Price in the price of food-stuffs.

The Hon'ble Mr. Low replied:—

"(a) I lay on the table a statement † from which it will be seen that the prices of food-stuffs were not in the latter part of December 1935, the latest date for which figures for all India are available, generally higher than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. In many cases they were decidedly lower.

(b) The answer is in the negative. I may add that the price of rice in Calcutta has, it is understood, declined since the latter part of December last."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY BANERJEE asked:—

2. "(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following statement which appeared in 'Capital' (published at Calcutta) at the 25th January last:—

Expected Conference in London in June 1936.

"With a view to focusing the opinion of the commercial community in all parts of the Empire, the British Imperial Council of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the United Kingdom and British Dominions is convening a Conference in London in June next. A provisional programme has recently been circulated to the members for their consideration. It is expected that there will be a representative attendance of delegates from the Overseas Dominions and Dependencies, with which the Council is in constant consultation."

(b) Has the Government of India, in its Commerce and Industry Department, received any information regarding the Conference referred to in (a)?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to place before the Council the information it has received?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Low replied:—

"(a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have received no such intimation."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY BANERJEE asked:—

3. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what further progress since my previous question on the subject asked in Council on the 26th September 1934, has been made in connection with the scheme for a Direct Railway line from Calcutta to Ranchi via Shantinagar Khosla?"

Scheme for a Direct Railway line from Calcutta to Ranchi via Shantinagar Khosla.

(b) Is it in contemplation, in this scheme, to have a junction somewhere near the Garoaldi Police-station in the District of Burdwan, with one branch going to Ranchi and another going to a point near the present Jhagpur Ghāt station?"

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, does the scheme also contemplate that the branch going to Jhagpur Ghāt is to be connected by ferry steamer service with Chondpur (on the Assam-Bengal Railway System) on the other side of the Megna river?

(d) If the answers to (b) and (c) are in the affirmative, does the scheme provide a route which will be shorter than the existing route connecting Calcutta with the Assam-Bengal Railway System?"

The Hon'ble Sir H. W. STUART replied:—

"(a) A detailed survey for a line of railway from Khosla via Gopalganj and Garoaldi to Ranchi with the branches mentioned in the reply to question (b) has been completed by the Eastern Bengal Railway. The views of the Government of Bengal are awaited.

(b) The scheme contemplates a junction at Ghata station, about 24 miles west of Garoaldi, from which point branches take off to Faridpur and Ponglabati Ghāt.

(c) A branch line from a point near Medinipur or Berhampur on the Faridpur Branch to a terminus on the main Ganges River, some 12 miles from Chondpur, which

* See Appendix A, page 46 post.

† See Statement in Hansard Proceedings.

would permit of a wagon ferry connection with the latter, has been mentioned as a possible future extension, but forms no part of the scheme as actually drawn up.

(4) The scheme, together with the extension mentioned in the reply to question (2) if constructed, would provide a route shorter than the existing route connecting Calcutta with the Amara-Bengal Railway Station."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sars NARAYAN HANCOCK asked:—

4. " (A) Will the Government grant any subsidies to firms and individuals in India for the supply of gunpowder and other articles for the purposes of the present war?

(2) If the answer to (1) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the names of such firms and individuals; and

(b) the nature of the provisions and other articles which they are to supply? "

The Hon'ble Major-General HANCOCK replied:—

" Many contracts have been given in India for supplies of all sorts required in the present war. Under Hyderabad alone, contracts for at least sixty different articles have been made at the various places, but these contracts are made locally, and it is not thought that the circumstances justify the trouble and delay of compiling a complete list of them."

THE INDIAN PORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. LEE :—" Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908."

THE HINDU AND MUSSALMAN DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STANLEY:—" Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill which stands in my name, and to move that it be referred to the Select Committee mentioned on the Agenda."

" The Bill proposes to remove certain disabilities under which Hindus and Mussalman are placed in regard to the disposition of their property, and Members must have noticed that it is merely an enabling Bill, a Bill that enables Hindus and Mussalmans to dispose of their property in favour of unborn persons, if they choose to do so. At present what the Courts have held about disposition of property by Hindus and Mussalmans is this, that it is not competent to a Hindu or Mussalman to make a trust settlement in favour of persons not born; that it is also not competent to him to make any bequest by his will in favour of unborn persons, the effect being that, if a bequest is made by a will in favour of persons who are not in existence at the date of the death of the testator, from which date the results of this administration of the law are extremely very inconvenient, unjust and unfair. I will illustrate what I mean by giving one or two instances. Take, for instance, a Hindu or Mussalman having one son and one grandson. By his will he wants to provide for his son and also for his grandson, not only the son grandson is existence at the time, but also for other persons that may be born to his son. If he, by his will, provides that his son should, to life, enjoy his property and that after the son's death all the grandson in existence at the date of the death of the son should take the property; and if it happens that at the death of the son there are only one grandson in existence, but that at the date of the death of the son there are three more grandsons in existence, then the result is that the one grandson who was in existence at the date of the testator's death takes all the property to the entire exclusion of the other three grandsons born to that son. You will see, therefore, that the most cherished intention and desire of the testator, in these circumstances, are absolutely defeated. Many more instances can be given in which the same thing happens, and every lawyer would be conversant with even naming up in the Courts every day where, in this manner, the most cherished intentions and desires of both testators and testatrix are absolutely defeated."

" And because of this rule which denies to Hindus and Mussalmans the power of disposing of their property in favour of unborn persons, marriage settlements to provide for the joint of a Mussalman or a Hindu marriage are impossible."

" Now the reason why the Courts have held that Mussalmans and Hindus are incompetent to make dispositions in favour of unborn persons is this, namely, that both of a gift, there should be delivery of possession, and as unborn persons is incompetent to accept a gift or to take delivery of possession. It is therefore that the Courts have held that it is not competent to a Hindu or Mussalman to make any bequest or to make any settlement in favour of a person who is not competent to take possession."

" Now, the reason of this rule, requiring transfer of possession as essential to the validity of a gift, has no religious origin—there is nothing of religion in it. The reason for it is not to be found in any concept of Hindu or Mussalman law. In fact, there is nothing in the Koran about delivery of possession. This insistence on delivery of and among all nations in their early stages of development. If you go to the earliest called 'ferry of trade.' Under that law, an absolute ceremony led to be given trade is produced. A rod of iron is cut, the twig of a tree is broken off, and the donor then hands over the rod and the twig to the donee. The donor further hands over the knife

None of these and individuals given, not much for supply of gunpowder, etc., is connected with the present war.

with which he cuts the cord to the donor, who keeps it very carefully as material evidence of the transaction. Further, the donor takes off his hand the two gloves by which he is supposed to protect the hand on which the donor puts it on; his hand is "vested" or "divested" with the land. The origin of the expression that "land is vested" in a person, it is said, is to be traced to this ceremony. When under Roman influence writings came to be used, the signing or sealing was not the important thing, but the delivery of the parchment as symbol of the land was everything.

In England, too, for several centuries delivery of possession was insisted on as an essential with regard to the validity of a conveyance or a gift, and we find the Courts in England's time insisting on this delivery of possession being effected and sealed. The donors by which was nothing unless followed by tradition. But, Sir, all this has passed away as society developed and progressed, and in England all these ancient forms of delivery of possession have vanished. The same, Sir, would have happened with regard to Hindu and Mohammedan law in this country if their normal growth and development had not been arrested so it was (I shall presently show how) on the advent of British rule in India.

By the Statute of 1881, being 24 Geo. III, Chapter 70, so far as Calcutta was concerned, the Hindu and Mohammedan personal law was assured to His Majesty's Indian subjects, and the same was done in 1885 by 27 Geo. III, Chapter 182, which applied to Bombay and Madras. Now these Statutes, enacted though they were with the benevolent object of preserving and securing to the people of India their ancient laws, have, in fact, had the effect of preventing their normal growth and development and not allowing them to adopt their systems to the needs of a progressive society. Hindu and Mohammedan law, being laws assured to Indian subjects by these Statutes, the only source of that law was the ancient books, and the Courts, in administering the Hindu and Mohammedan law, had to find that law in these ancient books, and they administered the law rigidly as they found it in these books. Sir, the result has been, that while, under the blessings of British rule, the Hindu and Mohammedan communities have progressed wonderfully in trade, in industry, in commerce and in acquisition of wealth, and while in matters of contract, evidence, etc., they have been given laws based on English law, their personal laws, affecting them most with regard to property, inheritance and succession, have failed to respond to the progressive needs of these societies. If, as I have said, the Hindu and Mohammedan laws had developed themselves naturally, the present disability with which we are concerned in this Bill would certainly have disappeared. As I have shown, that disability works very serious injustice, and defeats the cherished intention of many Hindus and many Mohammedans. That both communities have, for a long time past, worked as far as Hindus are concerned, the Privy Council, as early as 1872, declared in the *Mulla* case that this disability, you find hundreds of Hindus and hundreds of Mohammedans who they give property to unborn persons, making wills and settlements in which you find after your knowledge of cases come before the Courts where these settlements are concerned, thus defeating the most cherished desires of Hindus and Mohammedans testators and settlers. With regard to Mohammedans, I may point out that, as far as Shias are concerned, it has been held that it is open to them to create successive life estates; and Amir Ali, in his book on Mohammedan Law, points out that with regard to them it is doubtful whether a gift to an unborn person is invalid. He seems to think that, even according to the strict Mohammedan Law with regard to Shias, there are high authorities who maintain the opinion that there is no objection to their being allowed freedom in this respect. However that may be, I submit, Sir, that the real consciousness of those communities at the day is in favour of the change. I have advocated. There must be demands of Hindus and Mohammedans who have property and who are most anxious in some manner to provide for their unborn persons, and as the law stands at present they are effectively prevented from doing so. The whole object of the proposed legislation is to remove that disability.

I may point out, Sir, that what is proposed by this Bill is not to enlarge in any manner the disposing power of a Hindu or a Mohammedan. As I pointed out the Bill only contemplates the removal of this disability to come where otherwise there is a disposing power. What I mean is that it does not empower, or propose to empower any person in a joint Hindu family to dispose of any property which it would otherwise not be competent to him to do. Equally, it does not propose to empower any Mohammedan to will away his property to the extent of more than one-third. All that is contemplated is that within the present disposing power a Hindu or Mohammedan has, it shall be competent to him to exercise that power in favour of an unborn person which he is now prevented from doing. I may again emphasize the fact that this is merely an enabling Bill. If there are Hindus and Mohammedans who are of opinion that they should not and that they must restrict themselves to do so. And Hindus or Mohammedans still holding the view that it is not right for him to dispose of property in favour of an unborn person, need not do so. There is nothing in the Bill to compel him to do that but as regards those who do wish to do so, and that number is a very large one in the country, all that the Bill seeks to do is to remove a disability from these people and allow them to do what they want to do. As

I have already pointed out, there is nothing religious about the residence of delivery of the power; the Bill does not interfere in the least with any religious usages, and the present-day representatives of both the communities in against the present disability. All that the measure proposes to do is only to give legislative sanction to what the country and what the people, both Hindus and Mohammedans, have really wanted for a very very long time. I can say, Sir, how often in my professional career I have been consulted both by Hindus and Mohammedans, orthodox Hindus and Mohammedans, Shias and Sunnis, to show them any way by which they could get rid of the disability of making provision for unborn children and grand-children, and how disappointed they are when they are told that it was not possible under the law as it stood to do that; and my experience must also be the experience, I think, of every lawyer in the land. Therefore, as I have submitted, all that I am asking by this Bill to do is to place the Hindu and Mohammedan communities on the same footing as the other communities in India, and leave them free,—they are not compelled by this Bill to do anything—if they so choose, to make provision for unborn persons, in favour of their children or grand-children or other relations who may be born hereafter. The Parsis and Christians have liberty to do so, let the Mohammedans and Hindus have the same liberty. Sir, I may refer to one noteworthy fact, viz., that after this Bill had been published and the public became aware of it, it was reproduced at least in Bombay in all the daily English papers and in all the vernacular papers, and there has been not a note of dissent in the country with regard to it. If it had been felt as any measure which they did not want or which was against their views or cherished desires in the matter, that feeling would certainly by this time have found some expression in the public press; but as I have said not a note of dissent is recorded in any of the papers. As I have already stated out, this Bill merely seeks to give legislative sanction to what both communities, Hindus and Mohammedans, have wanted for a long time. They will be relieved of this disability which, as practice, works very great injustice, and excludes them from the enjoyment of property which their fathers and fathers intend to bequeath to their great disappointment. There may be questions of detail with regard to the provisions of the Bill which will have to be considered in Select Committee; and the actual form which the final legislation should take is a matter that will have to be thrashed out in Select Committee.

I use then the Agents, Sir, that my Hon'ble and learned friend, Mr. Bhabhoy, has given notice of an amendment which in effect comes to this, that the Bill be not referred to Select Committee at this stage, but that further opinions be invited from the country."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Order, Order. The Hon'ble Member can speak on the amendment when it is moved, he cannot discuss it before Mr. Dadaojy has moved his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srivastava:—"I then move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craik, the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lawton, the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Mahomed Khan of Mahmoodabad, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Mr. C. R. Sen, the Hon'ble Mr. M. J. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Sir Benben Brinsford, the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti Vijayachandran, the Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Modhian, the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cunningham, and myself, with instructions to report on or before the 24th of March 1910."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dutt:—"Sir, I rise to say a few words at this stage on the proposed Bill generally, and particularly with reference to the amendment of which I have given notice. My Hon'ble friend has explained the object and scope of his Bill with ability, and has fully dealt with the important modifications which it proposes to make in the existing law. The Bill, though brief, is very important, and seeks to effect a very important change, one might say a radical change, both in Hindu and Mohammedan law. Sir, I do not propose to enter into any detailed examination of the several provisions of this Bill at this stage beyond remarking that the measure is of an enabling nature, and permits Hindus and Mohammedans to make transfers of property inter vivos and by testamentary dispositions for the benefit of unborn persons within the prescribed statutory limits. As the Calcutta High Court has laid down, the criminal rule governing Hindu wills is that the person capable of taking under a will should be such a person as could take a gift inter vivos and therefore must, either in fact or in contemplation of law, be in existence at the date of the death of the testator. The recent Indian case-law has also made it absolutely clear that, under the law as administered at present by our Courts, effect cannot be given to bequests and dispositions of property for the benefit of unborn persons. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Salmond has pointed out, the only object of his Bill is to vest power in our Courts to carry out the wishes of the testator or intestate which, as pointed out, they are not legally competent to do. The rule of law about a gift or a bequest is favour of an unborn person, as far as I am aware and as has been pointed out by the Privy Council, is not sustained by any express authoritative text of Hindu Law. The subject of settlement that a gift should take effect after the death of the donor, as laid down in a prior United interest, involves modes of disposition not contemplated by the old Hindu Law-givers. As Mr. Salmond has pointed out, with them a gift went on immediate divesting of the interests of the donee, and the vesting of the same in the donee. The Hindu Law of wills, though a natural development of the Hindu law of gift, is really a creation of the British Indian Courts and the British Indian Legislature. To remove, then, the restrictions on the power of gift inter vivos as laid down in the

Shastri texts and as testamentary dispositions, is to extend the basic principle of Hindu Law and the law relating to Hindu wills which follows Hindu Law. But, Sir, it would be more in conformity with the modern and enlightened opinions of the two great commentators, Hindu and Mohammedan, that they should have power to make testamentary dispositions to the same extent and subject to the same statutory limitations as are allowed in the case of the other communities. The proposed modification of the law will place these two communities on a footing of equality with the other communities in British India.

Again, the rule against perpetuities is maintained in its integrity by the insertion in the Bill of the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act in that behalf. As I have just remarked the provisions of the Bill, from the unprejudiced point of view, may be regarded as sensible and acceptable, but my Hon'ble friend will have to justify his position fully and very strongly as the grounds of public security, public policy and expediency before he can expect a full measure of support from this Council or the public generally. As far as I am aware, though the proposed modification of the law is very desirable, no serious inconvenience has been felt by the Hindu or Mohammedan community by reason of the law rendering invalid transfers in favour of unborn persons. Moreover, Sir, the British Government has systematically upheld and recognised the policy of preserving the privileges and the personal laws of the people of this country. This policy of non-interference has been passed by an Act of Parliament, the preamble of which says—

"That the inhabitants should be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of all their ancient laws, usages, rights and privileges."

And this policy, Sir, as the Council is aware, has been reiterated and re-enacted in several later enactments, passed both in England and in India, and now forms the foundation of all Acts of the Governor-General in Council relating to dispositions of property. In this connection the Law Commissioners have also expressed a very definite and strong view, and, Sir, I shall take the liberty of reading a passage from their report. They observe—

"Hindu and Mohammedan Law derive their authority respectively from Hindu and Mohammedan religion. It follows that, as a British Legislature cannot make Mohammedan or Hindu religion, so neither can it make Mohammedan or Hindu Law. A code of Mohammedan Law, or a digest of any part of that law, if it were enacted as such by the Legislature of India, would not be entitled to be regarded by Mohammedans as the very law itself, but merely as an expression of law, which possibly might be incorrect."

Further on they observe—

"The Privy Council has already ruled that estates cannot be created by Hindus in contravention of the principles which underlie the Testamentary Act, or subject to conditions which are void for perpetuity."

In these circumstances, Sir, it remains to be seen what measure of support and what reception the Bill would receive from the country.

"In my opinion the Bill, if the law is to be self-contained and comprehensive, does not go far enough; in a sense it is incomplete. The other sections of the Transfer of Property Act, such as sections 16, 17, 18, 20-23, 25-26, and even section 30, are so intimately connected with the sections which the Hon'ble Member has selected for adoption that in my humble opinion the Bill may defeat its purpose and in itself to engender difficulties in practice. Section 2 (d) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1908 (IV of 1908) lays down that nothing in Chapter II of that Act shall affect any rule of Hindu or Mohammedan Law; and according to the interpretation of the Privy Council and the High Courts, Hindu Law does not allow a gift in favour of a person who is not in existence at the date of the gift. Section 3 of the Hindu Wills Act, 1907 (XXV of 1907), has created similar disabilities as regards bequests by will. Sections 100 and 101 of the Indian Succession Act of 1925 cannot, according to the interpretation of the High Courts, apply to Hindu Wills, except with regard to those which are to take effect after the donor's death. The Bill before the Council is intended to remove the disability in the case of wills, but it is not clear that a similar legislation will not have to be undertaken either separately or by incorporation in this Bill, to remove the disability in the case of gifts also. In fact, I would rather extend the principle of the Bill to the interdependent sections of the Transfer of Property Act, and would make the whole of Chapter II of that Act applicable to Hindus and Mohammedans generally, although section 2, clause (3) was framed and added at the instance of the Indian Non-Official Members of the Council and partly out of deference to the supposed religious susceptibilities of Hindus and Mohammedans.

"Sir I shall now say a word or two on the amendment, of which I have given due notice. My Hon'ble friend, in moving that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee, has asked that instructions may be issued to the Committee to report on this Bill on or before the 21st March next. My Hon'ble friend has also stated at the end of his speech that, since the publication of this Bill not a single note of dissent has been heard or received. Now, Sir, I shall briefly mention the circumstances under which this Bill has been published. A rather unusual procedure has been adopted in the present case. The Bill was allowed to be introduced under rule 23 of the Rules of Legislative Business for publication, and this Bill was published in the Gazette of India on the 22nd January 1916.

"I understood, Sir, that the Provincial Governments have been inferentially sanctioned and a sprinkling of non-official opinion has also been taken on this Bill. But I find that the publication of this Bill has only recently been made. In Madras, this Bill was published in the provincial gazette on the 13th of February;—lastly a week ago; in Bombay and Bengal, it was published on the 17th of February; in the United Provinces, on the 18th of February; in Bihar and Orissa, on the 18th of February; and in the Free Press which I represent—the Central Provinces—on the 19th of February." My Hon'ble friend has asked this Council to believe that not a single vote of dissent has been moved. I appeal to this Council in any of the public here and sufficient time to express either a vote of dissent or a vote of approval on this Bill. This Bill was published nearly a week ago, and I, for one, Sir, most certainly understood the reason why it should be so rushed through this Council. It is not a very suggest or emergency piece of legislation that it should be hurried and passed through this Council this Session. It is a matter of principle, Sir, that all legislative measures, except those of a specially urgent character, must be referred to the country for an expression of public opinion before they are dealt with by this Council; and that is a wholesome principle. I therefore most respectfully, but at the same time most emphatically, protest against this Bill being rushed through the Council without giving the public a proper and adequate opportunity of expressing their opinions on it. But, I move my amendment not in any spirit of opposition. As I have pointed out, my entire sympathy is with the Hon'ble Member, and, so far as I am personally concerned, I hold with him that the Bill is a necessity; in fact, my Hon'ble friend has, in my opinion, rendered a public service by bringing this Bill forward and introducing it in the Council. But I cannot be a party to proceedings which will expel the people of this Bill through this Council in such a way. If the change proposed by my honorable friend will meet a public want, it will certainly strengthen our hands if we collect public opinion on it. If, on the other hand, there be reason to fear that the Bill will not receive public support, the necessity for a reference to the country becomes all the greater. On either hypothesis, the case for a reference to the country is extremely strong, and I therefore move the amendment which stands in my name, that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hasan Ali Khan Khan Sahib—"Sir, in rising to support the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Doshi, I propose to keep strictly within the scope of the amendment itself, and do not intend to discuss the merits of the Bill at this stage. As I understood it, except in cases of urgency, the ordinary procedure with regard to the introduction and the subsequent stages of a proposed legislative enactment is, that after a Bill has been introduced in this Council, it is published in the various provincial gazettes, the opinions of Local Governments are asked for, and the Local Governments, as subsidiary bodies of the various communities in their own provinces with reference to the advisability or expediency of the proposed measure. Now, what the Hon'ble Mr. Sahib asks this Council to do, is to drive a coach and four through the ordinary procedure and refer his Bill to a Select Committee with the instruction that the Select Committee should send in its report by the 24th of March next. I venture to think that no ground whatever has been made out by my learned friend in support of this extraordinary procedure proposed in his Resolution. It seems to me, Sir, that bearing in mind the nature of the proposed legislation, and remembering the fact that it is not a case like that of the Wild Bill where the Courts of this country or even the highest judicial tribunal of the Empire—the Privy Council—have laid down with reference to a branch of the Mohammedan or Hindu law a proposition which is in direct confirmation to what is believed by Hindu and Mohammedan law-writers or by the people themselves to be the principle of their personal law—in which case, and in which case alone, it becomes necessary to resort to legislative aid in order to set matters right—that the case being not of this kind but, according to my learned friend himself, being expressly intended to introduce a modification in the personal law of the Hindus and Mohammedans, it seems to me that, over the heads of these communities, to ask the Council to reduce the proposed modifications into the form of a statutory enactment is, in my the least, to tread upon very slippery ground, which might give rise to serious discontent on the minds of those orthodox people who are, as a matter of principle, opposed to interference by legislative enactment with their personal laws."

"Sir, as I have just said, I do not propose to discuss the merits of the Bill at this stage. Whatever our own ideas as a result of enlightened modern education may be, the question remains whether this Council is justified in passing an enactment which introduces important modifications in Hindu and Mohammedan law without consulting representative bodies of the two communities, without consulting representatives individuals belonging to those communities, and then sending the Bill, together with the opinions thus obtained, in a Select Committee for consideration. It may be that, as being circulated in the various provinces for opinion, the Bill will receive the support of representative bodies and of representative individuals belonging to the two communities concerned, in which case my Hon'ble friend's course will become much easier than at present, and the Legislative Council will give its sanction to this measure without the slightest hesitation. But should the Bill meet with opposition from a very large proportion of the two communities, I venture to think that, in that case, the Government will come before giving legislative sanction to this modification of their personal law. Therefore, it seems to me, Sir, that in the absence of any ground of urgency, it

would be absolutely wrong on the part of the Legislative Council to rush through this legislation, as I said, over the heads of the people themselves. It is upon this ground that, at this stage, I entirely support the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Desaiji without discussing the merits of the Bill.

"There is one observation I should like to make in connection with a remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Desaiji. He has told us that, since the publication of his Bill in the public press, he has not noticed any dissent from the principle of the Bill in any newspaper or coming from any province of India. That is, if I may venture to say so, placing the case before the house. When a member of this Council seeks to introduce a change in either the personal law of any of the two main communities in this country, or even in the statutory law of the land, it is for him to make out a case in support of that change. It is not for those who wish to continue the Legislative Council in an important matter concerning the personal law of the two communities to justify their position. It is for the advocates of the change to show that the change which he advocates has public support, that he has behind his back the consensus of opinion of the two communities entirely concerned with the proposed change. My learned friend, in his speech, has not referred as to any support either in the public press or on the part of any representative body in any province whatsoever which he has received as regards the principle of his measure. To say that there has been no dissent is neither true nor there; and the time, as pointed out by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Desaiji, has been so short that it is really impossible to expect that the representative bodies of the country, or the representative bodies of the two communities should, within so short a time, have expressed their dissent from this measure. I have no doubt that to the representatives of the two communities it has never even occurred, until possibly the present proposal was placed in their hands either yesterday or this morning, that Mr. Desaiji wanted to rush this measure through the Council in this manner. I have no doubt that they are under the belief that the ordinary rules of procedure which have obtained in this Council for years past will hold good, and that this Bill will be duly considered among the Local Government, and that Local Governments will ask representative bodies for their opinion—and it is at that stage that representatives will express their opinion and the public press of the country will discuss it. To say that this abnormal course, as it is suggested by my learned friend, should be followed in regard to this particular Bill, simply because there has been no vote of dissent in the public press, is to put forward an argument which really has no leg to stand upon. For these reasons, I give my support to the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Desaiji."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. G. GOWDER:—"Sir, however good the principle of this Bill may be, I beg to support the amendment proposed by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Desaiji. This is essentially a Bill which should go to the country for a full criticism before it goes to a Select Committee. The Bill has not been so prominently before the public as the Hon'ble Mr. Desaiji thinks it has been; nor, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Desaiji, has sufficient time been given to the people concerned to give it full consideration. It is desirable that in a Bill of this nature, full opportunity should be given for criticism. Large interests are affected, and the suggestions that may be made by the people in case the Bill is more widely circulated will, I am sure, be of great value to the Select Committee also. I am therefore of opinion that it will be wise for the Legislature to depart from the ordinary course in the case of this Bill, and I therefore beg to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHIVAJIJI BUNDE RAJWAD:—"I beg to support the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Desaiji. In doing so, I should not be supposed to be opposing the Bill itself at this stage. But I agree that a measure like this, which affects the two biggest communities of India, should not be hurried through without proper consultation. I don't think we shall be justified in doing so, and notwithstanding all that has been put forward in favour of the Bill, I am not convinced that any good reason has been shown to exist for considering or passing the Bill without obtaining the opinion of the Indian public in the usual way, so that the Council may be in a position to judge of its merits in all its phases. I am sure there is a volume of opinion in favour of the Bill. I am also aware that opinion against it are not wanting. Some people of the orthodox nature might consider it even a sacrilege to make innovations like this on the back of modern law. We must see what the country thinks of this measure before we can say anything on it, and for that, public opinion properly and thoroughly obtained in the usual way is absolutely necessary. I, therefore, beg to support the amendment, and I hope the Council will see its way to defer the Bill till it has been circulated and the requisite information has been obtained properly."

The Hon'ble Mr. LOWMEYER:—"Sir, so far as this Bill seeks to remedy what appears to be an obvious anomaly in the legal position of the Hindu and Mohammedan communities, the principle of the Bill commands our entire sympathy. If this principle is capable of satisfactory and just result from it. I think that the Hon'ble Member was very wise in stating emphatically, at the outset of his speech, that there was no proposal to touch the doctrine of joint-family property of the Hindus, or to enlarge the testamentary power of the Mohammedans. I think it is clear that there is as much ground involved in the Bill at all."

"Though there is a proposal in the form of an amendment before this Council that the Bill should not go to Select Committee but should be circulated, I think it may be as

well to emphasize, in the first place, what the remedy I have referred to is, which appears to me to be a very clear one. I think I can explain best what I mean by an illustration. I would take the case of the ordinary marriage settlement as known to English lawyers, the outline of which—which in all I propose to deal with—is probably well known to most of us present here. The proposition is that a father whose son or daughter is about to be married desires to make a provision definitely for the case of that marriage, and the ordinary form that such a disposition takes is that property is handed over to trustees upon trust to pay the income to the husband or wife, as the case may be, for life, and after their death the fund to be distributable among the children. Now that, I think, everyone will agree is a very proper and wise provision to make, and one which the law would look upon extremely with favour. Members of the community to which the Hon'ble Mr. Dethlefsen belongs can make this provision and, in my experience, frequently do so. Members of the community to which the Hon'ble Member of this Bill belongs cannot make it; and I want to say very distinctly that they should be enabled to make it. The object of the Bill is very largely to enable this to be done.

"I would take one other very simple and very typical instance, the case of a Hindu father who has only one daughter and no son, and whose natural and—I would say—proper desire is, in the hope of having grandchildren, to make some provision for them. He would not only desire by his will to leave his property to his daughter for life, and after her death to be distributed among her sons. He cannot do so at present, and one of the main objects of the Bill is to enable him to do so. Again, I submit the proposition will be considered by all of us a very reasonable one.

"So much then for the main objects of the Bill which I think, if I may say so, will commend themselves to all reasonable men. I am not of course dealing with the details of the Bill in any way at all. When we come to do that, I think that clause 6 of the Bill will require very careful consideration. It does not stand as quite the same thing as the main principle to which I have referred, but I do not think anything will be gained by my discussing it in any way now, as it is a somewhat technical question. I should only like to point out that a very similar Bill to this one was passed in the Madras Council two years ago (the 1914) enabling Hindus (it did not attempt to deal with the question of Mohammedans) to make similar dispositions to those which this Bill proposes they should be able to make now, and no provision similar to that contained in clause 6 found its place in that Bill, which is now part of the law of Madras.

"So far then, dealing with the principles of this Bill, I frankly express my approval of its principle, if it can be adapted to the necessities of the community. But I certainly feel that there is a larger question shadowed in the background, and that is, that very difficult question of how far it is legitimate and how far it is possible to alter the personal law of Hindus or Mohammedans. That is a subject which has always been very jealously guarded under all legislative attempts in this country. I have been looking through the files of the discussions on the Transfer of Property Act when it was first passed, and I find that the greatest care was taken to see that no infringement whatever was made of the personal law of either Hindus or Mohammedans, and this was made a great point in the discussions all through, and only I may say when that was seen to be clearly provided for did the opposition to the Bill really fall through. It is not only that one has to be very careful in dealing with such a matter as this, but that, I think, we must proceed very slowly with it. There is no doubt that any innovation of this sort ought only to be made if the Council is satisfied that the community concerned really want it, and it is, I think, not open to question that questions of this sort take a very long time to filter down into the minds of the mass of the community. We had a very striking instance of this in India, not very many years ago, when a Bill dealing with a peculiarly technical question of Hindu Law, which is usually known as the question of the gauge of burning, was introduced by a very learned Hindu lawyer in the Madras Council and was passed, not hurriedly, not in any sense being rushed through as it is suggested in being attempted on this occasion; the Bill was introduced in 1892 and was only passed in Council in 1909, after an interval of nine years; yet it was evident that a knowledge of what was being done had not come to the members of the community concerned; and immediately after the passage of the Bill, and indeed the matter came up for discussion more freely, the Government of Madras, quarter and from every influential source, with the result that the Government's consent to the Bill had finally to be withheld, and it has never gone into the Statute-book up to the present time. I think that is rather a warning that in any case where you are dealing with the things of Hindu or Mohammedan Law, it is necessary to proceed very slowly and very carefully. The learned Member of this Bill suggested that it did not really touch upon any essential question of either Hindu Law or Mohammedan Law. I doubt whether that can be accepted as a sound proposition. It is of the essence of both the systems of law referred to that no gift either inter vivos or by will can be made in an unborn person; no doubt that is involving upon that principle, in releasing it, possibly for the first time in such case. And in this connection I would also remark that it may be that it has not been that the Hindu community may be ripe for such a change as this, and that it may not be considered by them generally to touch anything which is of the very essence of their law, which is of course founded on their religion. It may equally well be that the Mohammedan

community, it is not in a position to accept such a change at the present time, or indeed at any time. And we are undoubtedly in a more difficult position here in that the Bill attempts to deal jointly with both communities. I would suggest, therefore, that it is eminently necessary that we should proceed slowly and very cautiously unless we attempt to introduce such a change into either system of law, and particularly into both of them jointly. It is for this reason that though, as I have said frankly, the principle appeals to me as a lawyer as a just and right one, I myself would accede to the amendment which has been proposed by Mr. Duddahy."

The Hon'ble Mr. DONALD CHAMBERLAIN:—"Sir, I should like in a few words to supplement what my Hon'ble friend Mr. Lowndes has said on the subject of the amendment proposed by Mr. Duddahy, and to explain the attitude of the Government in regard to the Bill. It is one of general willingness to accede to legislation removing disabilities of the kind contemplated by the Bill, provided that the communities concerned show a clear and widespread desire to be released from those disabilities. Now, the Hon'ble Member, as has been pointed out, is somewhat optimistic in saying that his Bill has evoked an enthusiasm from the public. It is quite true that we have obtained certain opinions by circulating the Bill only administratively, but practically all the local Governments have complained that the time is too short to secure a thorough ventilation of the measure and sufficient ascertainment of the views of the two great communities who would be affected by it. With regard to those opinions, so far as they go, I may say that Hindu opinion generally seems to favour the Bill, but even in their case, there are many who express considerable hesitation and a few who are definitely opposed. On the other hand, in the case of Muhammadans, the opinions opposed to the measure appear to be of larger volume than those in favour of it. Also among high judicial authorities there is considerable difference of opinion. Although the Hon'ble Member has stated, and the Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes has to some extent confirmed the view, that the Bill is itself does not desire to go beyond this particular object, there is yet a strong body of criticism, and anxiety and doubt have been expressed, regarding the possible extent to which the personal law of the Hindus and Muhammadans might be invaded by the measure; and in the Punjab especially stress is laid on the importance of preserving the customary law, which has such prominence in that province. It has been pointed out (I scarcely mention it as an example) that the saving clause of the Bill, saves only enactments which govern Hindu and Muhammadan Law, and makes no reference to the personal law of those communities."

There is also strong criticism as to the inexperience of including in a single Bill two communities whose personal law is the subject of the disparagement and denigration of property differs so widely as does the personal law of the Hindus and the personal law of the Muhammadans. Having regard therefore to these doubts and apprehensions, the Government feel that though they may, and do in fact, sympathize with the desire of the Hon'ble Member of this Bill to emancipate the Hindus and Muhammadans from the restrictions which may be felt by them, yet it is incumbent upon them to feel sure that the measure has won a wider and more general approval among both communities concerned than the papers before them at present disclose. It has also become evident from the debate that the amendment proposed by Mr. Duddahy meets with very general support, and practically an opposition on the part of the Non-official Members of the Council; and for these reasons the Government have decided to support the amendment moved by Mr. Duddahy."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VEDARATHNAMACHARI:—"Sir, may I be permitted to speak on the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. TATE-PARSONS:—"The debate is on the amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. VEDARATHNAMACHARI:—"Very well, Sir, I shall then confine my remarks to the amendment. The original motion is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report on or before the 23rd March next. Therefore the Bill cannot be passed in this session. In consequence the arguments relating to the issue that it should not be passed hastily have not much of substance in them. The question now is only whether and at what stage the Bill shall be taken up either by the Hon'ble and learned Member in charge of it, and I am sure the non-official Members of the Madras Legislative Council would be sufficiently patriotic to give him a fresh lease at the Report stage, or at what other stage may the Bill be subsequently taken up. It seems to me that the difference between the original motion and the amendment is practically immaterial, and I think that the Hon'ble Member would do very well to accept the sense of the Council and withdraw the original motion and accept the amendment. I also believe that there is absolutely no need to import poison into the discussion of a measure like this. The Hon'ble and learned Member in charge of the Bill has made a very clear statement telling us exactly where we are. The Hon'ble the Law Member and the Hon'ble the Zameer Member, I believe, have somewhat traversed the original motion, but, Sir, I accept your ruling, and I shall not go into the merits of the original motion now. I may say that I am in entire accord and sympathy with the object and principles of the Bill, and able with the reasons put forward by the Hon'ble and learned Member, Mr. Seta Devi, in support of the measure. Subject to this observation I am obliged to support the amendment, but I would venture to ask him not to call for a vote on the original motion, but to accept the sense of the Council for a postponement. My ground is a very narrow one; I am strictly against rapid legislation, however desirable that legislation may be in itself. Therefore, while declining to

accept the reasons advanced in support of the amendment by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dalchany and Mr. Khan, I must be more considered, namely, that the next stage shall be, not the report stage but the earlier stage that it be referred to a Select Committee, and that it now be circulated for the purpose of further eliciting opinion thereon."

The Hon'ble Mr. SETHWAN:—"Sir, in view of the discussion that has taken place in Council, I may at once say that I have no desire to rush this Bill through at all. In the view of Hon'ble Members as, that there should be more time, more deliberation, more consideration of the measure in the Council and by the press, I, for one, am quite agreeable to that course being adopted. My only desire is, among the propositions, of which I had given notice, was that I considered that the best arrangement proposed had suffered as long and so patiently under this disability, that the time had now arrived when they should be speedily referred to it. While, therefore, according to the suggestion made, Sir, with regard to the postponement of the measure in the manner suggested by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dalchany, there are no or two things which I desire to say with regard to what has fallen from some Hon'ble Members."

"With regard to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dalchany, I am afraid that he has not yet really grasped the scope of this little Bill, because I understood him to say that the Bill dealt only with wills, and that he would desire that the Bill should go further and deal also with gifts *inter vivos*. If my learned friend would study this little Bill, he would see that the Bill proposes to deal with both these matters. It proposes to deal with all dispositions of property, and if he would look into the definition clause, he would see that it includes dispositions *inter vivos* and also bequests by will. Therefore, his complaint that the Bill does not go far enough in that way is certainly, under the terms of the Bill, not justified. Then, my learned and Hon'ble friend said that no serious inconvenience is felt by the Hindus and Mohammedans. I think my Hon'ble friend must be entirely oblivious to what is happening with regard to these Hindus and Mohammedans who, as I have said, in hundreds are making these bequests year after year, although it is well known now for many years, both by Hindus and Mohammedans, that the Courts do not hold these bequests to be valid. And you find it day after day in your experience as a lawyer that both orthodox Hindus and Mohammedans—"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MOW MOHAMMAD SHAFI:—"I rise to a point of order, Sir. Does this part of Hon'ble friend's speech arise out of the amendments which he has suggested? I intentionally refrained from discussing all these questions, because it seemed to me that they were irrelevant."

The Hon'ble the VICE-CHANCELLOR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Dalchany mentioned three points in his speech. They were in order then because he wished to point out the complexity of the measure before the Council. As the Hon'ble Mr. Dalchany did mention them, I think it is only fair and proper that Mr. Sethwan should have the right of reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. SETHWAN:—"I was pointing out, Sir, that my Hon'ble and learned friend must be oblivious of the real facts when he says that no serious inconvenience is felt by Hindus and Mohammedans. It is the common experience of every lawyer in this land, that orthodox Hindus and Mohammedans—my experience is, the more orthodox the Hindus or Mohammedans is the more keen he is to provide for his unborn posterity—desires on them by the decision of the Courts. To say that there is no serious inconvenience felt by Hindus and Mohammedans is too matter is certainly to ignore existing facts. As I said, they have laboured under this disability for a very long time, and it does not surprise if they labour under it for a little while longer; but to say that no serious inconvenience is felt, is certainly to ignore the real facts of the situation."

"Then my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Lawford, referred to the Gates of Science Bill in Madras. But there is not sufficient analogy between that Bill and this, if I may venture to point out. This Bill is really an enabling Bill; it does not affect any persons who do not want to avail themselves of it, while the Gates of Science Bill affected all Hindus whether they wished to come under it or not. It affected not only the persons who required those gains of science who were enabled by that Bill to keep those gains, but it also affected people who would otherwise have got those gains under the joint-family system, and who were deprived of them under that Bill. Therefore, it was not an enabling Bill merely, as this Bill is, but it was a Bill which, in substance and in fact, really touched and altered very largely the personal law of the Hindus. Therefore, I venture to submit, there is no analogy between that Bill and this, and that instance is certainly not in point."

"Then I saw my Mr. Lawford expressed the view that he reported that Mohammedans had been joined in this Bill. And the view was also expressed by the Hon'ble the Home Member, that it was a pity that our Bill was brought in for both Hindus and Mohammedans, but in regard to this particular disability, there is no divergence at all between Hindus and Mohammedans. The disability is exactly the same in both instances. The disability is the same in both the communities, and the reasons for that disability is also essential in both cases, and there cannot be any acceptance by, or delivery of, the results in absolutely identical with regard to Hindus and Mohammedans. I venture to submit, Sir, that it would be a great pity if Mohammedans were left out of the provisions of this Bill as suggested. It is for the Mohammedans no doubt, who will

be affected by the Bill, to make up their minds about it, but I do say that it would be a great pity if the Muhammadans were left out from this amending Bill. As I pointed out, Sir, my experience—and it was by the experience of other lawyers in the country also—in that you had an equal number of Muhammadans; if not more, who want to do this, who have time after time made gifts to unborn persons which the Courts have awarded as lawful. Therefore the need, the necessity and the desire to have it made and to be as here among Muhammadans as it is among Hindus, and it would certainly be a thousand pities if Muhammadans were left out of this Bill as suggested in some quarters. As I said, I am quite willing that there should be further consideration of this measure, and that more time should be given for the purpose. But I say, whatever you do, I do hope and trust that the Legislature, whatever the shape and whenever passed, will be with regard to both the communities of the same time, and that one community would not be left out. If, however, in spite of these views, which I venture to express, the Muhammadans consistently as a community do not want it, then certainly I should not desire that the Hindus should also not get it. If we have a very clearly expressed and overwhelming opinion that the Muhammadans as a community do not want it, then certainly we cannot force it upon them, and the Hindus alone may have to be dealt with. I do hope and trust that in a matter of this sort, where the disabilities, as I have pointed out, are absolutely identical, are based on the same grounds and are felt as an injustice in exactly the same measure by both communities, that one community would not be left out from the benefits of the provisions of this Bill which, I venture to submit, is in every way necessary to provide for."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dabhoiwalla:—"Sir, I think I am entitled to reply to the speeches on my amendment. After what has fallen from the Hon'ble the Law Member and the Hon'ble the House Member, it seems to me absolutely unnecessary to prolong this discussion. The Hon'ble the House Member has pointed out that the opinions of the Provincial legislatures were taken and also the views of some non-official gentlemen, and still, as far as public opinion has been ascertained, the Hindu opinion is in some cases in favour of the Bill, and in some cases it is against it; whereas in the case of the Muhammadans, consistently, there is a great volume of opposition. This remark which has fallen from the Hon'ble the House Member makes it perfectly clear that the necessity for a reference to the country is much stronger, and I am very pleased that the Hon'ble the House Member and the Hon'ble the Law Member have pointed out, and have unanimously declared, that in the case of such communal legislation we should move slowly and cautiously. With that principle, I feel sure that the whole Council is in complete accord."

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Setabadi has made one or two observations with reference to me in respect to which I should like to say a word. I have not overlooked the definition of the words 'disposition of property' which my friend has pointed out. In fact all that I said was, that there were other articles of the Transfer of Property Act which were so clearly independent on the sections which the Hon'ble Member has selected and which were left untouched, that there was some reason to apprehend that the Bill would defeat its purpose and possibly reproduce difficulties in practice. My Hon'ble friend is also in error in stating that I said that no inconvenience was felt at present by the Hindu and Muhammadan communities that what I said was, that no serious inconvenience was felt by the Hindus and Muhammadans, and I repeat that, except in the Presidency towns, such as Bombay and Calcutta, nobody ever thinks of making dispositions of property in favour of unborn persons. Very probably there is a strong desire in the Presidency towns, but, so far as we know, in other places there is no such desire."

"I shall not detain the Council with any further observations. Only I express my gratitude to the Hon'ble House Member and the Hon'ble Legal Member for having agreed to my amendment."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS RE CONSTITUTION OF A SANITARY BOARD.

The Hon'ble Maharsa Roversi Scaria of Nashikar:—"Sir, with your permission, I beg leave to move the Resolution that stands against my name and which runs thus:—

"This Council recommends to the Government-General in Council that a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and non-officials be constituted under the Government of India to advise as to the sanitary needs of the country."

"The question of the improvement of sanitation is already engaging the earnest attention of the Government, which is evident from their Resolution of 23rd May 1914, and therefore it is superfluous on my part to dwell on the subject at any great length to establish the above upon the special consideration of the Government. Sir, there is hardly any district which is free from the havoc of fever, specially of a malarial type, cholera, small-pox and disease of respiratory organs. Plague has not its root deep into the soil of the country; and here India, like other countries, its permanent habitation. It appears that malariality is increasing gradually."

"There are altogether 565 municipal towns, and the total population of these towns is 19,628,971. Out of the total population, 6,06,624 died from all causes in 1914. The figure for 1913 was 6,11,769; and fever alone contributed to 200,067 in 1914, and 197,221 in 1913."

"Deaths from other causes, such as cholera, plague, and respiratory disease, were as follows:—

	1914	1915
Cholera	38,431	23,693
Plague	35,687	32,161
Respiratory diseases	34,523	42,410

"Now if we take the whole of British India, including towns, it appears that out of the population of 261,555,568, total number of deaths from all causes was 7,064,846 in 1914; whereas the figure in 1915 was 5,545,053. The annual sanitary reports of 1915 are not yet published, so the figures for that year could not be fixed, but I am afraid, there will not be any appreciable improvement in that year's returns. Still, there are many towns and districts whose populations are gradually decreasing, and as sanitation can no longer be left as a matter of local concern only, but it has become an Imperial question also, and the Government of India in their Resolution on sanitation has also declared that Government of India retains in their hands the power of giving general direction of a policy of public health.

"Still, education and sanitation are the watch-words of modern India, and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson very justly remarked in his budget speech of 1915 that they are 'staples of provincial development.' In one sense, sanitation to my mind appears to be the first of our needs. We must live before we can be educated. Since the creation of a separate portfolio such progress has undoubtedly been made, and education has been able to make a more rapid progress than sanitation. The member in charge of these departments, who is generally and popularly known as an Education Member, has naturally to devote more time and attention to education, and whenever he goes out in tour to different provinces, he comes in contact with persons, both officials and non-officials, who are interested in education, and he gets an opportunity of interchanging his views with them; further, he has the advantage of discussing every important matter connected with education with University Professors and Principals of both Government and private colleges. Before one of sanitation he meets very few people in big cities and towns, where sanitary conditions are comparatively better, who could enlighten him as to the real needs of the hill towns and villages in respect of sanitation; and thus he has very little opportunity of obtaining non-official views in the matter. He is to some extent generally connected with what he could gather from officials. There are many things in which it became necessary to consult laymen also, specially in our countries. To gather his this co-operation of the public is necessary. The Government of India have also declared that such co-operation should be secured." Paragraph 1, page 4, of Indian Sanitary Policy runs thus:—

"It must rest on a knowledge of the people, their conditions of life, their prejudices, social customs and habits, their surroundings and financial means; and it must secure their co-operation."

By my Resolution I have asked nothing further than to associate non-officials with officials in such an important matter. The mixed board would serve the purpose of an advisory board to the Government of India. At present the Government of India look to its Sanitary Commissioner as its sole adviser in sanitary matters, and the Government have very little opportunity of getting non-official advice or varied views of both experts and laymen. If such a board be created the non-official members would have to discharge their responsibilities, they would be the medium of communicating public views on matters of sanitation, and they would be able to gather information from different quarters, and would have an opportunity of discussing them with people who have been best acquainted in their matters, and when these non-official members would meet together they would have the benefit of interchanging their views with each other, with the officials and experts and the decision which would be arrived at by such discussion would, I hope and am sure, be more sound and profitable. As far as I know, if a question arises whether the railway has obstructed natural drainage, and that is one of the main causes of malarial, the non-official members of different provinces may collect information in their own provinces whether the malarial really increased after railway construction, and when they meet at the board they may furnish such information which may be useful and valuable to the experts in arriving at a definite conclusion in the matter, and the board may advise the Government accordingly. Then, again, the proceedings of this board may be generally published and circulated to different provinces which may be of great value to them. There had been conferences at Madras and Lucknow in which both officials and non-officials, both experts and laymen, were invited, as it appears that the Government of India also adopted this policy. These conferences do not meet often, and those who attend have less responsibility, whereas, if there be a permanent body, better results can be expected.

"It may be said that there are already sanitary boards in each province, and as there is no further necessity of creating a board here. First of all these local sanitary boards have recently been associated with non-official members, and their general sanitary boards have an opportunity of discussing any subject of common interest with people of other provinces, and so they are naturally to depend upon their own findings in matters which could be better dealt with by free interchange of views with the experienced people of different provinces. The Government of India have said in their Resolution that an experiment in clearing jungle and undergrowth will shortly be undertaken. The province Government handed over to the Bengal Government a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the experiment;

but the experts there did not think it worthwhile to try the same. The local sanitary boards have no hand in the matter, though the popular belief is still high that the clearance of jungles and undergrowth will reduce the mortality from fever.

"Sir, when I sent a notice to move the Resolution at the last *Sinhala* session, I was told that this being a controversial matter would not be discussed there. Sir, I failed to understand how this Resolution could be treated as such; there is nothing in it controversial, and there can be no harm if such a board be constituted, rather I would think it would help in solving many important matters at sanitation. If the Government or think this may be treated as an experimental measure, and, if it does not work well, may be abolished later on.

"Thus as regards the constitution of the board, I venture to suggest that it should consist of twelve members with the Hon'ble Member in charge of sanitation or the Director-General of the Medical Services as its President, and the Sanitary Commissioner as the Secretary. Other members may be nominated from amongst the additional members of Your Excellency's Council or from outside as the Government think.

"With these observations, I beg to commend the Resolution to the Government and Council for their acceptance."

The Hon'ble Member Mr. MANIVELLA CHANDRA NAYAK of Kankesaner.—"Sir, I beg to support this Resolution. There can be no question that the sanitary work of the country are among the first requirements, and it is also essential that the co-operation of the people should be secured for the furtherance of sanitary measures. This subject could be attained by such a proposal as is contained in the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend, the Member of Nalagere. I hope this Resolution will be accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAYAK.—"Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. The Resolution contemplates the interposition of a certain body, a Sanitary Board, between the Government of India and the Local Governments. The speaker has been, however, directed to showing the advisability of enlisting non-official co-operation. My Hon'ble friend has suggested a body of 12 men to form that Board, and he said that the few non-officials in that board of 12 men were to be the representatives of the various provinces in India, in being to the aid of the Government of India their various sanitary needs. This is not satisfactory. Then, I am not sure whether my friend has fully realised the present policy of the Government of India, and the effect of his Resolution, if carried, thereon. That policy is indicated in the Resolution in which my friend referred it is to leave the administration really to the Local Governments, and the local bodies. As it is put there—

"The object of the Government of India is to keep the control of sanitation under itself, but to decentralise the other branches of sanitation."

"But I quite concede that if there are means sufficient for the Government of India taking the administration into their own hands, then they are bound to change that policy; and the question for this Council to decide is whether there are such means, whether the administration by the Local Governments and the local bodies have been so unsatisfactory in these respects that there should be a greater interference by the Government of India, and whether such interference is likely to lead to better results. Sir, one of the main reasons, which the Hon'ble Member has put forward, is the state of the country from a sanitary point of view. He has referred to the increasing mortality in India. Without conceding that there is that increasing mortality throughout the whole of the country, I am prepared to concede that in various parts of the country there is an alarming mortality, sufficient to cause disaster. There is also heavy infantile mortality. It is also true that parts of country which were considered free from malaria before are now malarious districts. Health resorts of ancient days are now avoided. All this may be conceded. It may also be true that some of these results may have been brought about by certain acts in which the Government should may be taken to have been a party. I, therefore, do not blame my friend, if it is competent for me to do so, for challenging a policy which has led to these results. But all the same I am perfectly satisfied that this Resolution would be, if accepted by the Council, a retrograde step, and it would not be in furtherance of the objects which he wishes to serve. Let us come to grips with the question. Now, first of all, help the local bodies. How does the question stand with reference to the municipalities? The first and the most important need in the supply of pure water; because unless you supply pure water to the municipalities, it would be hard to ask the inhabitants to fill up their tanks or wells or other sources of supply. These supply very often impure water and are breeding grounds of mosquitoes.

"Even if you supply pure drinking water, the difficulty is that in many cases there are strong objections raised by orthodox people to use pipe water and to drink either tank water or well water, however impure it might be. Further, it may be very impossible to ask a man to close a tank even after supply of pipe water. If the cost of filling up the tank is more than the actual cost of the land itself, the Board may hesitate to proceed to the length of directing the man to fill it up. Again, the Council has to bear in mind that every depression in the land, every pond, every tank may be a potential source of pest for the spread of malarious. All these things serve to show that the matter is one which is completely local; it must be attended to by local men, and it has to be settled by co-operation between the local authorities and the local inhabitants; it has to be settled by them not with reference to any fixed rule which any central board can lay down. How can a Sanitary Board of the kind suggested by the Resolution be of any practical benefit so far as these local bodies are concerned.

of India, where prompt action might be necessary and useful. They might also be unachieved in some respects I therefore beg, Sir, to move that this motion be rejected."

The Hon'ble Mr. VEMANAMACHARI:—"Sir, I am sorry I cannot congratulate the Government on their attitude with regard to the important paper submitted in the Resolution. It is even difficult to quite understand what that attitude is. It strikes me that some of the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department would be just the reason why the Resolution should be accepted by the Council. For instance, he has told us that there are local conditions here and there, such as the sanitation by the arid areas concerning the use of open water, and things of that sort; but I should think that that is just the reason why such a Board should be created. The Hon'ble Member may not intend that group of non-official Additional Members, some orthodox people would advise and their way here, and they would be of immense use if they were added to this Sanitary Board in advising the Government of India as to what measures should strictly be taken in matters of sanitation due to special conditions. It is stated that a good deal of the sanitary reform shall depend upon the attitude of the people everywhere. Now, this attitude of the people can be better discussed and described in the Government of India by such a Board as the Resolution asks for its appointment. The Hon'ble the Education Member said a good deal about the unsatisfactory of instructions by the Government of India with the powers of the Local Governments in sanitary matters. Is it in contemplation on the part of the Government of India to divert itself of all its control in sanitary matters over Local Governments, or is it going to continue to retain the present degree of control? Whatever sort and extent of control it means to retain, we do not mean to ask today for interfering with it. The Resolution does not mean to ask for the alteration of the scope and purview of that control, but it says that, in the exercise of that control, Government, instead of leaving the whole question in the hands of the Director-General and the Sanitary Commissioner, may be pleased to take a Board and to let that Board assist the Government in coming to final conclusions. I fail to understand what exactly is meant by saying that the effect would be unachieved. Why does the Hon'ble Member suppose that a Board would be more apt to favour the Government than the Director-General and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIK:—"I did not say 'would'; I said 'might'."

The Hon'ble Mr. VEMANAMACHARI:—"Might! Well, thank you. I am quite willing to jump from the indicative to the potential mood. But in either case how does it matter, when does it arise that a Board consisting of a number of men—twelve good men and true—with experts, officials and non-officials, Indians and Europeans, would take to carrying difficulties in the way of sanitation? Why should they be expected to thwart the intentions of Local Governments more than a couple of very distinguished gentlemen, no doubt, but who have very little time to pore to those things, the Director-General and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India?"

"Now let us take the existing state of facts. What do we find? The Sanitary Department with the Research Branch is just now an ill-kept one. It is entirely recruited from the Indian Medical Service. The Hon'ble Sir Fender Lush only a couple of years ago told the Royal Commission that the Indian Medical Service is losing its attractions for the best youths of England, and that there is a constant deterioration in the quality of the candidates who present themselves for the Indian Medical examinations twice a year in England."

"The Sanitary Commissioner, on the other hand, has also reported us with another important fact. He has told us that the members of the Indian Medical Service are generally unwilling to enter the Sanitary Department and the Bacteriological Department. He said in his evidence before the Royal Commission two years ago, that the permanent cadre is a disintegrated lot, and that the officiating members are being forced into it against their own wishes. And such are the men who are to constitute the Sanitary and the Research Department, and to save the dumb millions from preventable diseases and preventable deaths! That is not all. Why should the recruitment of this service be hindered to the Indian Medical Service? And where are they now? These men are going on account of the war. To constitute this service out of discontent and out of deterioration and make it, too, part of the military organization of the country in this vital connection. These officers are now fighting a new and fell disease in Europe, which I shall call 'Kultur', but, pushing the play and the complete destruction of this 'Kultur', we allow malaria and a host of other diseases to ruin to have free play. Is that fair? Now, suppose we had a Board consisting non-official Indians. They certainly would not be prone to such a constitution and recruitment now to a total withdrawal of the men from this country and leaving the people victims to diseases in increasing numbers. I cannot in these circumstances, understand the exact attitude of the Government, and I doubt very much whether the Government has quite realised its own position in this connection. I exceedingly doubt it. May I request how many more minutes I have?"

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor:—"Two."

The Hon'ble Mr. VEMANAMACHARI:—"Thank you. This Sanitary Department has had a very chequered life. I believe it is over half a century old, and the Sanitary

Commissioner has shewn before the Royal Commission that the first and the larger part of it was characterized by vacillations in policy, but that since the dawn of this century, Government has been developing a steady sagacious policy. And these are the results of the forward policy, namely, the staff is constituted, as I said, of inferior materials and drawn from a star system so as to starve the service frequently. Therefore, I may confidently exhibit that we have every evidence before us that the Revolution is in very good order, and the challenge thrown out by the Government that acceptance of it by this Council would be a retrograde step has not, I believe, been warranted by all these circumstances. The policy of the Government, if the motion is rejected, would be that we should wait off after the war, and then for many a long year we shall only be having absolutely unscientific researches and nothing more. What is wanted is people on the spot to cope with the dangers as they arise, and to deal with them as the spot and collect and test facts and then go to add to and modify theories. What is now proposed is theory first, theory second and theory thirdly, and later on, or not at all, attempts at practical measures. I very much protest against this sort of attitude which the Government has assumed in reference to this very important matter. Give us a Board, give us an Advisory Board of officials and non-officials, and we shall soon find the phenomena of the death rate going down everywhere in the country."

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor:—"Order, order. I must ask the Hon'ble Member to bring his remarks to a close."

The Hon'ble Mr. VIKRAMSINGHACHARI:—"With the greatest pleasure, Sir."

The Hon'ble Sir PUNDEE LAXMI:—"May I rise to point out one more is the elegant speech of my Hon'ble friend opposite. He has alluded very frequently to me personally in connection with Sanitation. I should like to point out that the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service has nothing whatever to do with Sanitation. The final authority on this subject is the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who deals direct with the Education Department without the files coming before me at all."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BHANUJI SHANKAR of Nashikpur:—"Sir, I am sorry that the Hon'ble Member in charge of Sanitation could not accept my Resolution. Perhaps I have been misunderstood in certain matters. I do not desire that the Board suggested should be an executive one, and that it shall have the power to reject any proposals of the Local Governments is my matter. It should be merely an Advisory Board; and this Board, consisting of officials and non-officials, would, I think, be in a better position to advise the Government as to local conditions, because the non-officials would not be taken from one province only, but would be drawn from the different provinces. They would have the opportunity of a free interchange of views, and might settle matters more satisfactorily than the Sanitary Commissioner, who has only an expert knowledge of the matter. The Government of India have Sanitary Conferences. Now what is the necessity for Sanitary Conferences when the Government of India give expert opinions? The reason is, that these Sanitary Conferences are conferences at which both officials and non-officials, laymen and experts, are present. This Board will be practically a kind of Sanitary Conference; it will be called a Sanitary Board which will act as an Advisory Board."

"Sir, I feel to understand the consent which prompted my Hon'ble friend the Member in charge of Sanitation to reject the proposal. It is presumably the wish of Government that non-officials should be associated with officials in such matters, and I have only asked for that. I have not gone any further. The Board will not be able to thwart any scheme which is brought forward by Local Governments. It will have nothing to do with any such schemes. The Sanitary Commissioner is now the sole adviser of the Government of India. I wish the Government should have the benefit of the experience and advice of non-officials as well. I am thankful to my friend, the Hon'ble Member for Education, for his sympathy and for his promise that the opinions of non-officials will always receive his best consideration, but I regret that I do not see my way to withdraw the Resolution."

The motion was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION AS TO THE MARKING OF THE ASSIGNMENTS OF PUBLIC WORKS CENES TO CERTAIN SPECIFIED PURPOSES.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BHANUJI SHANKAR of Nashikpur:—"Sir, with your permission, I beg to move my next Resolution, though I am not sure what will be its fate also. The Resolution runs thus:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Local Governments and Administrations may be informed to earmark such proportion of the assignments of Public Works Cens to the local bodies as they deem proper for the purpose of supply of pure drinking water and for other sanitary measures."

"The question of rural sanitation is of great concern to us all though it is more difficult and proposed than that of urban areas, and though it may take a long time before one could expect real and rational progress, but still, Sir, I think, if our action be timely and special attention to this important part of sanitation in the year 1948, when an annual grant of thirty lakhs (Rs. 30,00,000) was made to the Local Governments, but since the inauguration of the united office of Vice-Chief by Lord Hastings, the Government of India have moved more rapidly; the total grants which have been made to Local Govern-

ments and Administrations amongst to about five acres of rye-grass, both sowing and maintenance.

"In addition to this, the Government of India in 1913 made more liberal annual grants to assisting entire proceeds from local taxes, which used to be credited to the Governments, to District Boards of certain provinces, namely, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, and this grant amounted to Rs. 26,75,000 in 1914-15. We cannot ask for any further delay at the present juncture, when it is our paramount duty to sacrifice whatever we possess for the successful termination of the war in order to uphold the prestige and honour of the British Arms. So instead of asking for any further grant, I have ventured to suggest that whatever we have got should be properly utilized. It is clear that the local taxes which were surrendered to District Boards were given for the purpose of rural sanitation. The Government of India in their Resolution of 1914 remarked:—'In addition, grants amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs a year, have been made to District Boards in certain provinces, a substantial portion of which will be expended on rural sanitation,' and from the speeches of the Hon'ble members at the time of the Budget discussion in March 1915 would go to show that they also took the same view.

"Now let us see how far the intentions of the Government of India have been carried out in practice, and how far public expectations have been fulfilled. The following figures would show the amount of taxes surrendered and the amount spent by District Boards for rural sanitation in the years 1913-14 and 1914-15:—

	Grant, 1913-14.	Amount received, 1913-14.	Grant, 1914-15.	Amount received, 1914-15.
Bengal	26,75,000	4,78,872	26,75,000	1,04,461
Bihar and Orissa	25,25,101	1,95,945	26,01,431	2,65,945
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	Not available	1,11,468	27,03,746	1,62,913
Punjab	22,19,973	21,216	Not available	51,000
North-West Frontier Province	29,372	8,789	28,000	17,828
				15,81,410

"From this statement, which I have just now read, it appears that the total grants for 1913-14 was Rs. 87,87,962, whereas District Boards spent only Rs. 5,28,361; and in the year 1914-15 the total grant amounted to Rs. 86,75,503, whereas they spent only Rs. 2,65,945. From the figures which my Hon'ble friend Sir Edward Macgregor, very kindly supplied to me, and for which I am grateful to him, it appears that the District Boards of these five provinces, since this grant in 1913-14, spent Rs. 4,38,036 for water-supply, drainage and other sanitary purposes; and I presume that they used to spend similar sums for that purpose; and if this sum be deducted from their expenditure for the years 1913-14 and 1914-15, the figures will stand thus: Rs. 3,72,336 for 1913-14 and Rs. 1,95,742 for 1914-15; in other words out of the total grants of Rs. 1,78,44,333, only Rs. 11,59,847 were spent, i.e., about 6 per cent. has been expended on this important matter. It is thus evident that the local bodies have failed to appreciate the intention of the Government of India in making this grant, and so the time has come when some positive action needs to be taken. It is undoubtedly very generous on the part of the Government of India to adopt the policy of non-interference; but, Sir, the exigencies of the war demand it. The Government stands in the position of a donor in this case, they, in a manner, give a hand but how their gift should be utilized, and if the donors fail to carry out the intentions of the donor. I think, the latter is perfectly justified to dictate the terms; specially, the District Boards in this connection, do not stand in the same position as Municipalities. The District Magistrates are ex-officio Chairmen of such boards, and they have not got a non-official majority, and so I think the Government could safely guide them to adopt the proper course. There is a precedent in this respect. The District Boards have been authorized to earmark a certain percentage for primary education, and I cannot understand why they cannot be asked to earmark a certain proportion of their entire income for sanitation. Sir, I have an experience of twenty years as member of the District Board, and I always feared that they were reluctant to spend more for water-supply and the like, as they think that the improvement of rural sanitation is beyond the range of provincial matters. Sir Charles Blisset, while Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, issued a circular that at least Rs. 5,000 a year should be spent by each Board for rural water-supply, but I often found that the circular was never acted upon. Sir, it is not possible that the Government would be able to make a substantial grant for the improvement of rural sanitation for years to come, and if the substantial portion of the new grant be not utilized for this special purpose, I am afraid we cannot expect any material progress in the near future.

"His Excellency Lord Curzon had a conference at Darjeeling in October 1912 to consider about the rural water-supply. Both myself and my Hon'ble friend Sir Sturges Bayly, who is here, attended the conference. There there was no possibility of such Imperial grant, and it was suggested that some portion of the Dead Cow might be earmarked for the purpose, and when this grant was announced by Sir Guy D'Almeida Wilson we were confident that a long-felt want in this respect would be removed at no distant date, but our cherished hopes have not as yet been fulfilled.

"Sir, is rural sanitation water-supply form the principal factor, and both Government and the people are one on this point. The Government of India, in their letter to the Local Governments concerned in March 1913, also expressed the hope that a substantial portion of this grant would be set apart for rural water supply and the like. It runs thus:—

"The Government of India leave it to Local Governments, if necessary, to what specific purposes this increased income should be devoted. But they trust that a substantial portion of this sum will be set apart for the improvement of rural water-supply, for anti-malarial measures, for the protection of grain, vines and markets in plague infected localities, and generally for the sanitation of villages and small towns."

"By this Resolution I have not asked the Government of India to present the Local Governments what proportion of this grant should be constituted, but have left the matter entirely to their discretion. I am sure Local Governments will not grudge any instructions as the part of the Nagpur Government in this connection."

"One word more and I am done. Sir, it is a known fact that on account of the unsanitary condition of the villages, many people have left their sweet ancestral homes and settled in towns and so, practically speaking, very few people of light and culture could be seen in the villages. The Government propose to derive the aid system of our village sales and Parselays and improve its condition; but unless the rural sanitation could be improved, I am afraid the Government won't find any outside resident in the villages who could take interest in the village improvement and competent to look after its scheme."

"With these observations, I commend the Resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir ELEANOR MACLEOD:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Member has described the facts which have led to his Resolutions. Briefly speaking, there were portions of certain areas which up to the year 1913 were, in the five provinces of northern India, taken over by the Local Governments. From April, 1913, those portions of areas have been handed over to District Boards. He wants us now to amend an earlier definite portions of that additional income being used for certain sanitary measures which he mentioned."

"He asked a question on this subject last September, and, in reply to his question, he was informed that the Government of India had left it to Local Governments to determine, if necessary, to what specific purposes the increased income above referred to should be devoted, but they had, at the same time, indicated that they trusted that a substantial portion of this sum would be devoted to the purposes which he has mentioned."

"I venture to think that the Government of India have gone as far as is advisable in the matter, and I would deprecate any further specification of the exact items upon which this money should be spent. The amount of money required for sanitary purposes differs a great deal in different districts, and not only from district to district, but from time to time, and it would not be fair on Local Governments to require them to earmark certain portions of the money that is to be given to each district for use in a particular way. The system of parceling of the income of District Boards by Government is one which has prevailed in various places, and opinions about it have differed. But the Representative Committee in their report have pronounced on the whole against it, and have stated that restrictions on the manner in which districts should alter their funds should be swept away. The Government of India have so far supported this view that in their Provisional Local Self-government, 1916, they have stated that they expect these restrictions should be gradually relaxed. In the face of all these considerations, it would be very difficult for us to go back and to say that, when we have given certain additional income to District Boards, we should insist on their using a certain proportion of it for those specific purposes which the Hon'ble Member refers to. In any case, the local bodies have, so far as I am aware, had unrestricted power over this additional income during the last two years, and it would be a little difficult for us to step in at this stage and to insist on their using it for certain purposes."

"I am sorry, therefore, that we cannot accept the Resolution of the Hon'ble Member as it stands. But what he wants is really not so much that particular items should be earmarked in each district, so that the bulk of this money should be spent on those sanitary measures. If we can take steps to meet his wishes in that respect, I think that perhaps he may be satisfied. He has mentioned the amounts which he says have been given to the districts and the portions of these amounts which they have spent on sanitation. I do not altogether accept the position that very little has been spent. We cannot tell exactly how much out of that particular additional income has been spent on these sanitary affairs, but we can tell how much has been spent on sanitation and water-works in the various provinces. The amount which has been spent on these items in those five provinces has given about five lakhs in 1912-13, before this money was given, to about thirteen lakhs in 1914-15, that is to say, it has more than doubled in two years. He expects us to make quicker progress than that; but when you consider how long it takes for a sanitary project to be taken up, planned, and executed, I am not sure that the progress made is not satisfactory in itself. At the same time, I quite agree that it would be a good thing, and possibly it would lead to valuable results in the direction which the Hon'ble Member contemplates, if the Local Governments and District Boards were invited

to examine the figures again, and if the Hon'ble Member will be prepared to amend his Resolution, I would suggest for his consideration that he may amend it in the following terms:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the attention of the Local Governments concerned may be invited to the orders issued by the Government of India on 1st March 1933, regarding the transfer of certain local and public works cases to district bodies, in which the Government of India expressed a wish that a substantial part of the income then provided should be set apart for the improvement of rural water-supply, for anti-malarial measures for the protection of grain stores and markets in plague infected localities, and generally for the sanitation of villages and small towns."

"If the Hon'ble Member is prepared to have his Resolution amended in this way, I may say that Government are prepared to accept it."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RAMANUJ SINGH of Nashapur:—"Sir, I am indeed grateful to the Hon'ble Sir Edward Macleay for being prepared to accept my Resolution in a modified form. I am not very keen that a particular sum need be surrendered if a substantial sum is set apart for sanitation. I want to impose upon Government and the Council that this new grant which was made for the purpose of rural sanitation was not actually utilized for that purpose. The Government of India in 1933 drew the attention of the Local Governments that a substantial portion of this amount should be set apart for the purpose of rural water-supply and other sanitary measures; and when the Government are prepared to accept the Resolution to that extent, I have no objection to accept the amendment as proposed, and so, with your permission, Sir, I beg to move the amended Resolution."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"You must first ask for permission to withdraw your first Resolution, and then move the amended Resolution."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RAMANUJ SINGH of Nashapur:—"I beg to withdraw my original Resolution."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Resolution is by permission withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RAMANUJ SINGH of Nashapur:—"Then Sir, with your permission, I beg to move the amended resolution:—"

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the attention of the Local Governments concerned may be invited to the orders issued by the Government of India on 1st March 1933, regarding the transfer of certain local and public works cases to district bodies, in which the Government of India expressed a wish that a substantial portion of the income then provided should be set apart for the improvement of rural water-supply, for anti-malarial measures, for the protection of grain stores and markets in plague infected localities, and generally for the sanitation of villages and small towns."

The Resolution, as amended was put and accepted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 1st of March 1936

A. P. MUDDSMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI.
The 29th February 1936.

APPENDIX A.

(Vide Proceedings, page 104.)

Statement regarding Press publications under the Press Act, 1858.

Presses.	Number of press- es permitted under the Press Act, 1858, in 1858 (the calendar of 1858).	Number of press- es, English and Vernacular, that have ceased publica- tion since the calendar of 1858.	Number of presses (20 pages) permitted to be published (permitted to be allowed to be published) under the calendar of 1858.
1. Indian	250	47	203
2. Bombay	250	30	220
3. Madras	4	40	250
4. United Provinces	250	38	212
5. Punjab	250	42	208
6. Delhi	250	31	219
7. Bihar and Orissa	250	5	245
8. United Provinces	250	5	245
9. North-West Frontier Province	250	5	245
10. Madras	250	250	250
11. Coorg	250	250	250
12. Delhi	250	7	243
Total	250	250	250

F.B.—The above figures were collected in compliance to the question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Anand Sah on the 24th October 1911. They are accordingly up to that date only.

(a) The reference is to the calendar under the Press Act, 1858.

(b) The reference is to newspapers which, previously given some security which has been withdrawn.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

C. G. TORRINGTON.

Secy. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 5.]

MADRAS. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1916.

[Price, 5 pies.]

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Act No. I of 1916.—The Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees (Amendment) Act, 1916.

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Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

The following Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council received the assent of the Governor on the 25th January 1916, and that of the Governor-General on the 27th February 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

MADRAS ACT No. I of 1916.

An Act to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1855.

11 of 1895.
Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1855; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees (Amendment) Act, 1916.

Act.

2. In this Act, "Section" means a section of the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1855.

3. In the first sentence of section 4, the words "by the Governor in Council" shall be inserted between the words "fixed" and "from time to time" and the words "may be levied" shall be substituted for the words "shall be levied".

At the end of the same section, the following shall be added as a proviso:—
"Provided that the Governor in Council may, by general or special order, exempt any class or classes of goods from payment of fees under this Act, and may, in special cases, remit the whole or any portion of any charge levied under this section."

C. G. TORRENTER,

Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.